Bombay Gazette.

ADVERTISER.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1826. No. 1864.

Bombay Education SOCIETY.

THIS morning the Annual General Meeting of the Education Society will be held at St. Thomas's Church.

The Hon'ble the Governor will take the Chair at 10 o'Clock precisely.

THOS. CARR,
Secretary.

Bombay, Feb. 22d, 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 23d Instant,

A VARIETY of Articles of Household Furniture, Plate, &c. belonging to a Gentleman leaving the Presidency.

Cutlery, Glass Ware, Piece Goods, Jewellery, Perfumery, &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,
Two Capital Saddle Horses.

Meadows Street, 22d Feb. 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
On Commission,
AN ENGLISH BUILT
BUGGY,
SET OF HARNSS
AND CAPITAL
ARAB BUGGY HORSE,
Rs. 1,600;
A NEAT
BAROACHE
PAINTED YELLOW,
Rs. 800.

Medows Street, 22d Feb. 1826.

For Sale

AT THE PRICE
OF
DIROM AND CO.

DOUBLE Barrell Guns by RICHARDS at ....Rs. 300 each
Rifle Gun by do. at .....Rs. 150
Pistols by do. Rs. 175-200 and 400 per pair.

Bombay, 22d February 1826.

To be Sold

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT 11 O'CLOCK
On Friday the 24th February 1826,
AT POONAH,
THE HOUSES AND PREMISES,
Belonging to the Estate
OF THE LATE
Lieut. Col. Bellasis,
Horse Brigade,
AND LIKEWISE
A Handsome English Built
CHARIOT.

Bombay, 22d Feb. 1826.

For Sale,

THE EAST INDIA MILITARY CALENDAR, containing the Services of General and Field Officers of the Indian Army, by the Editor of the Royal Military Calendar, London 1824, 2 volumes, price Rs. 60.

Apply to Messrs. Alexander Mackintosh and Co.

Rampart Row, 22d February 1826.

For Sale

AT THE GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

THE following WINES and LIQUORS from Messrs. HARPER and BELL,

Sherry in Butts, XXX..... Rs.	950
Ditto XX.....	850
Ditto in bottle per Dozen.....	20
Ditto in Ditto Ditto XXX.....	22
Claret ditto.....	45
Rumshrub per Dozen Pints.....	20
Cherry Brandy.....	26
Also from Messrs. E. Butler and Son.	
Superior old Sherry in butts..Rs.	700
Ditto in bottles.....	20
Barsac.....	20
Vin de Grave.....	15
Serceal in Pints per Dozen.....	20

This Wines are in quarter cases of 6 Dozen Pints or 3 Dozen quarts, and no package can be broken.

Champaign of very superior quality imported per Alacrity,

White.....	60
Pink.....	65

Bombay, 22d February 1826.

FIRST
Calcutta Lottery
OF 1826.

TICKETS in the above LOTTERY are on Sale at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS at Rs. 120 each.

Bombay, 22d Feb. 1826.

AVISO.

HE perciso para a Musica do 2do Regimento do Granadeiro em Buja.

1 Pessoa para tocar Baxaõ,
1 Ditto .....do. Trombon,
1 Ditto .....do. Trompa,
2 Ditto .....do. Clarineta,

aquem daràõ salario liberal, e por informaçaõ mais particular perguntaõ aos Srs. WOOLER E COMPANHIA.

Bombay, 9 de Fevereiro de 1826.

For Passage to England,
THE

WINDSOR CASTLE,
600 TONS,
Capt. Wm. Heathorn,
To Sail on or before the 20th March,

THIS Ship has been elegantly fitted up while in Calcutta and any Medical Gentleman proceeding to Europe who would undertake the professional duties on board will be liberally treated with.—Apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 22d Feb. 1826.

For Passage to England,
THE FINE TEAK BUILT SHIP

LADY EAST,
OF 650 TONS BURTHEN;
A. Talbert,
COMMANDER;

BEING hourly expected from China, will sail for London in all March and touch on the Malabar Coast. This Ship is expressly fitted up for the com-

fort and accommodation of Passengers, & carries an Experienced Surgeon. Plans of her Cabins may be seen and further particulars known on application to Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD and Co.

Bombay, 22d Feb. 1826.

For Passage to England,

THE FINE SHIP

Katharine Stewart Forbes,

OF 500 TONS,

Capt. Ingram Chapman,

IS expected to arrive here from New South Wales, early in March, and will be despatched for London in the beginning of April.

This Ship has excellent accommodations for Passengers, plans of which may be seen, and other particulars learnt on application to Messrs. FORBES and CO.

Bombay, 22d February 1826.

REWARD.

SEVERAL Regimental Coats belonging to His Majesty's 6th Regiment having been stolen from the Store-room under the Mess-room of the town Barracks a Reward of ten Rupees is offered to any person who will inform against and convict the thief the above reward will be paid on Application to the Garrison Serjeant Major.

Bombay, 22d February 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

On Commission,

NEW MILITARY

SADDLES

COMPLETE

BY MC'LOUGHLIN;

PRICE EACH

Rs. 100.

Meadows Street, 22d Fe b. 1826.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of DHUNJEE HURRYBHOY late of Bombay Banian Merchant deceased, be granted to HEMRAZ HURRYDASS a Principal Creditor of the said deceased.—All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 14th February 1826.

BROWNE,
PROCTOR

જાહેર • ખબર *

મરનાર • હીનદુ • ધંનજી • હરીલા
લ • શ્રી • મુમબઇ • નો • વેપારી • હતો
ફ • ધાણીનાં • માલ • મીલકતનુ • અખ
તીઆર • નાંમું • લેવા • સારૂ • ફ • મરના
રનો • માંગનાર • હેમરાજ • હરીદાશે •
શ્રી • મુમબઇની • સ્પ્રરીમ • કોરટ •
આવ • જુદીકેટરમાં • ઝરજ • કીધી
છેજે • મહને • મલે • ફ • વાશતે • સરવે
લોકો • હેનાં • વાંધશતા • હોય • તેનાં
ઓને • જાહેર • થાઈ *

તા • ૧૫ મી • ફેબરવારી • ૧૮૨૬

બરોન • કોરટનો • વકીલ •

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the Last Will and Testament of BAPOO RAMCHUNDRA DULVEY late of Bombay Hindoo deceased, having been granted out of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, to WISSWANATH RAMCHUNDRA DULVEY, RUNSORD CRISTNA SENOY, VENOBA SUNKER SENOY, SUNJGEERY and SAVATRY, Widow, respectfully of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants, the Executors and Executrix named in the said Will.—All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated 20th February 1826.

BROWNE,
PROCTOR.

(2)

જાહેર • ખબર *

શ્રી • મુમબઇ • વાલો • હીનદુ •
મરનાર • બાપુ • રામચંદર • દલવી
નાં • વીલનાં • વશીકત • નાંમાંનો • અ
ખતીઆર • શ્રી • મુમબઇની • શ્રુ
રીમ • કોરટ • આગ • જુદીકેટરમાંથી
ફ • મરનારના • વકીલો • તથા • વકી
લાતંત • તથા • ધણીઆંની • નાંમે •
વીશ્રનાંથ • રામચંદર • દલવી • તથા •
રંનછોડ • હરીશટનાં • શંણવી • ત
યા • વીનુબા • શંકર • શંણવી • તથા
શંતજીરી • તથા • શાવેતરી * ફ ટ

Advertisement.

In the Goods of SAIK EBRAIM SAIK ADAM *late of Bombay Mahomedan deceased.*

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration in the above Goods may be granted to MALICKJEE EBRAMJEE and SHAIK DAWOOD ABDOOL GUFFOOR of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, Creditors of the said deceased.—All persons intereted therein are hereby apprized thereof.

E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર • ખબર *

શ્રી • મુમબઇવાલો • મુશલમાં
ન • મરનાર • શેક • હીલરામ • શેક •
આદમ • ફિનીઓનાં • અશકમાં મત •
ભાવત *

ફ • ઉપર • કહેલી • અશકમાં મ
તનુ • અખતીઆર • નાંમું • લેવા • સારૂં •
ફ • મરનારનાં • માંગનારાઓ • મુશ
લમાંન • નામે • માલેકજી • ઇબરામજી •
તથા • શેક • દાઉડ • અબદુલ • ગફુ
ર • ફ • શ્રી • મુમબઇનાં • રેહવાશીઓ
ફ • ધનીઓ ફ • શ્રી • મુમબઇની • શ્રુ
પરીમકોરટ • આવ • જુદીકેતરમાં •
ઝરજ • કીધેલ છે • જે • હુમને • મલે • ફ •
વાશતે • સરવે • લોકો • હેનાં • ખાબ
શતા • હોય • તેહનાંઓને • જાહેર •
થાઈ *

હી • શી • મારગીન •
કોરટનો • વકીલ •

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on 28 June, 2017

Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 37. WEDNESDAY, 22D FEBRUARY, 1826. No. 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10TH FEBRUARY 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 65 of 1826.—Lieutenant Colonel Sutherland, Deputy Surveyor General, is allowed a furlough to Europe, agreeably to the regulations, for three years, from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 10th February 1826.

No. 66 of 1826.—Captain T. D. Morris, Deputy Paymaster Malwa Field Force, is allowed a furlough to the Presidency for a period of three months on his private affairs, Capta n J. T. Ellis Assistant Commissary General to the Malwa Field Force, is appointed to the duties of the Pay Department at Mhow, during the absence of Captain Morris on the responsibility of the latter Officer.

Bombay Castle, 11th February 1826.

No. 67 of 1826.—Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Turner of the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry is permitted at his own request to resign the Command of Candiesh, on account of his health, and to remain at the Presidency for the adjustment of his private affairs preparatory to proceeding to England.

No. 68 of 1826.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has received with great concern a report of the death of Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Baker, Commissary General of the Army, which took place on the 1st Instant. In notifying this lamented event the Governor in Council has to express the high sense entertained by the Government of the great zeal and high integrity, with which that most respectable Officer discharged the duties of his important trust.

Lieutenant Colonel E. Bellasis is confirmed in the Office of commissary General from the 2d instant.

The following appointments are announced on the personal Staff of the Hon'ble the Governor.

Captain R. E. Burrowes, to be private Secretary from the 2d Instant.

Lieutenant Sir K. Jackson, Bart. to be Military Secretary ditto.

The following promotions are likewise sanctioned.

Infantry.

Senior Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry Kingstan Egan to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant vice E. Baker, deceased.—Date of Rank 2d February 1826.

Senior Major Thomas Pierce to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Egan promoted.—do. do. do.

5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Captain James Gibbon to be Major, Lieutenant F. T. Farrel to be Captain, and Ensign Edmund Brett to be Lieutenant in succession to Pierce promoted---Date of rank 2d Feb. 1826.

Bombay Castle, 11th February 1826.

No. 69 of 1826.--The following promotion is sanctioned.

18th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Robert Webb to be Lieutenant vice Fawcett dismissed.—Date of rank 5th Feb. 1826.

Bombay Castle, 13th February 1826.

No. 70 of 1826.—Lieutenant W. W. Dowell 6th Regiment Native Infantry attached to the Department of the Surveyor General, is ordered to proceed to Rutnagherry and place himself for the present under the orders of the Collector in the Southern Concan, for the purpose of Superintending the Revenue Survey of a few Menals in that Zilla, until further Orders.

Bombay Castle, 14th February 1826.

No. 71 of 1826.—The following Appointments are sanctioned.

General Staff.

Captain Thomas Roe to be Assistant Quarter Master General of the Forces vice Morse promoted in the Department.—Date of Appointment 6th February 1826.

Captain D. P. Ottey to Command the 4th Extra Battalion vice Roe.

Bombay Castle, 15th February 1826.

No. 72 of 1826.—The following Appointmen s are sanctioned.

Regiment of Artillery 2d Battalion.

Lieutenant J. Sinclair to be Adjutant vice Cotgrave appointed Major of Brigade.—Date of appointment 27th January 1826.

Marine Battalion.

Lieutenant W. Oakes of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry to be Adjutant vice Hennell appointed Assistant to the Resident in the Persian Gulph.—10th February 1826.

Bombay Castle, 16th February 1826.

No. 73 of 1826.—Colonel Mark Napier of his Majesty's 9th Regiment of Foot having returned to England in the Lonach on the 5th Instant, the Governor in Council has been pleased in the Political Department to confirm Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Scott of the same Regiment in the Command of the Field Force in Cutch from that date.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

We have been requested to call the attention of the Public to the Advertisement we publish to day announcing the Annual General Meeting of the Education Society, which will be held this Morning. The Hon'ble the Governor will take the Chair precisely at 10 o'clock, when an Examination into the Proficiency of the Children in the Central Schools will commence.

EXCHANGE.

On London.6 mon's.1 | 10*d*.to 1 | 11*d*.
Calcutta..90 Days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas
Madras..30 ...do. 97 B'y Rs.per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 22D FEBRUARY, 1826.

The late accounts from our camp to the eastward, via Madras, have comfirmed a prevalent opinion, that negotiations for peace were entered into by the Burmans, with no other view than that of suspending active hostilities, while they recruited their forces, and collected supplies to prosecute the war with redoubled vigour.

It appears that when the time allowed, for the ratification of the definitive treaty had expired; an application was made to Sir A. Campbell for an additional indulgence of seven days; which was, very properly, refused, unless hostages were given, the stockade of Maloun surrendered, and four lacks of rupees paid, as part of the sum stipulated in the treaty. On these terms being declined, there remaind little doubt of the deceit which had been practiced; which was farther comfirmed by the march of 25000 men towards Maloun. The Kee Wongee wasimmediately informed, that our guns would open on the following morning; and 70 Pieces of cannon shortly proved, that the message was not without a firm intention of fulfiling it: but the enemy were probably not accustomed to such punctuality, and consequently not prepared for the attack; as their flight soon gave our troops possession of the stockade, with an immense quantity of stores, 80 pieces of cannon, 1200 stand of arms and 30,000 Ticals of silver. Among the baggage was found, either the treaty or a copy of it; & part of a letter from the Kee Wongy to a friend; in which he expressed an opinion, that an extension of the armistice, would enable him to annihilate the British force. The loss of men sustained by the enemy, is said to be great; and that the king's brother was among the number: while on our part only 3 have been killed and 16 wounded.

Immediately after this success, our army moved towards the capital; we may therefore expect to hear soon, of other interesting operations, to keep the glory of our arms alive in all its splendour, and we sincerely hope, though on no very good foundation, they may be productive of a substantial remuneration to our brave troops, for the arduous services they have performed.

During this war, we have had to contend with an enemy strong in resources, possessed of confidence which repeated defeat has not shaken, and subtlety which has but just been discovered: how many victories we are still

to obtain, before the contest is decided it is difficult to guess. The capital may be taken; but we strongly suspect that as there is little probability of its being surprised, there is not much more, of the inhabitants allowing any thing to remain but empty houses, for the reward of conquest: however, they may afford comfortable quarters during the monsoon, and another campaign may open fresh channels of information, regarding the genius of the people, and for the benefit of geography.

The Resource from England the 30th Sept. has arrived at Madras; and the information brought by her, we have extracted from the Govt. Gazette. As peace is far from being prolific of interesting subjects, this conveyance has brought but little intelligence calculated to excite attention. The troubles in Spain appear to be the leading features on the face of political affairs; and the following accounts afford some ground for speculation.

PARIS PAPERS.

(*From the Moniteur of Tuesday.*

OFFICIAL PART.

" PARIS, AUG. 31.

" TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH FROM BAYONNE, ARRIVED AUGUST 31.

The General Commanding at Bayonne to his Excellency the Minister of War.

" On the 25th of August Gen. Count D'ESPAGNE overtook and arrested BESSIERES and his accomplices, one league from Molina D'Arrangon.

" On the 26th BESSIERES was shot, with seven of his accomplices, whose names follow:—BAGNOS, Colonel; GAMEZ, Captain of Cavalry; PERONTON, commanding a party; ORTEGA Adjutant of Cavalry; BELOSCO GUISBONA, and TOURES, Lieutenants of Cavalry.

" The KING is still at St. Ildefonso, where every thing is tranquil as well as at Madrid, and on the whole road to Bayonne.

(A true Copy) " The Count De *Kerespert*

" *A. Chappe.*

SPAIN.

" The following letter, which we have received this morning from Bayonne, contains intelligence which we can rely on respecting the formation of the camp in the neighbourhood of that city. The troops encamped there amount to a formidable *corps d'armee.* A similar one is formed on the side of Perpignan. The force of these assemblages of troops corroborates the report of approaching changes in the political state of Spain:—

" Bayonne, Aug. 16.—" General Pellepont, appointed to the command of the troops destined to be encamped in this neighbourhood; has arrived here with his Staff, and to-morrow the 24th regiment of infantry will arrive, to replace the 4th regiment of light infantry, at present in garrison at the citadel, who will immediately enter the encampment at Marac. Every preparation is made for the reception of the troops, the infantry at Marac and vicinity, the cavalry at Ustaritz and St. Jean de Luz, and the artillery on the glacis. It is said that the whole will compose a body of fourteen thousand men, and will be assembled by the 27th inst. Various are the rumours respecting the destination of this army; those most conversant in affairs of this nature assert, that it will remain here in readiness to enter Spain in case of need, to enforce such measures as the Government may deem expedient.—The King of Spain appears to be moderately inclined, and inclines to the absolute necessity of establishing a constitution, as the only means of restoring tranquillity, and re-establishing the respectability of the nation. The infant Don Carlos had formed a strong party against the existing Government, in which figured the noted ecclesiastic, well known by the appellation of the " Trappist." He has been arrested with several others, and the actions and person of Don Carlos are closely watched. In fact, at Madrid, Vittoria, Burgos, St. Ander, and Saragossa, there are continual disturbances. The measure of disarming the Royalist Volunteers is said to be decided upon, and has commenced at St. Sebastian with the dismissal of the most respectable individuals composing the corps, and afterwards with general orders for the deposit of the arms in the arsenals within twenty-four hours, on pain of punishment. The guards are doubled, and the gates of the city ordered to be closed at seven o'clock until farther orders. This appears to have had the desired effect, and tranquillity reigns at present. The tribunal, entitled " Military," long established at Madrid for the trial of the soldiers, &c. for offences committed, has been dissolved; and, in future, courts, in form of a "Court Martial," will judge the delinquents. This measure has given universal satisfaction in the Spanish army, the military tribunal having been conducted in a manner completely inquisitorial. The numerous unfortunate Spanish refugees here are in great hopes that something favourable will occur in their behalf ere long; many of them are in the last state of misery, devoid of even the means of existence, except what the charitable inhabitants of this city afford them. Their memorials to the French Government praying relief remain unanswered and unattended to."

We have been obliged with some late numbers of Le Spectateur Oriental, a paper published in the French language at Smyrna; but as the political intelligence they contain, is but a detail of the melancholy accounts in our last Gazette, somewhat exaggerated by party feeling, we have discovered but few articles of sufficient novelty to recommend them. Among those of local occurrences, the following narrative is perhaps the most interesting.

Récit fidèle de la jeune Turque de 17 ans, èchappée des mains des Grecs qui la retenoient en esclavage.

Catidjé the daughter of Khadgi Mahomet Aga, was born at Tripolizza, where she held the first rank. Her beautiful form and expressive countenance, would have been prepossessing under any circumstances, and became doubly interesting, as she related the following history of her woe, in the soft and touching accent peculiar to Turkish females. " At the age of twelve years, I was given in marriage to Hourrien Bey, a Chieftain of the Morea, and rival in power to Kiamet Bey, whose name and misfortunes, are perhaps, known to the whole universe. By this union I became possessed of more than thirty villages, and vineyards to an immense extent: numerous slaves were at my command, and my lord, young and amiable, far from imposing restraint on my various fancies, anticipated every desire, and heightened their enjoyment by flattering my taste. No rival interrupted my happiness, for plurality of wives is not usual in Peloponesus, as at Constantinople; and affection secured me from all apprehensions of infidelity. Thus doubly blessed, my time was only chequered with the varied delights offered me, amidst my young companions, whose gay vivacity gave value to each moment, and left not a pause to mark their rapid flight, as I ascended the pinnacle of bliss: the birth of a daughter was its summit. I thought it the glory of my existence. But alas poor infant!" added Catidjé as tears dropped from her cheek, " her eyes were opened but to view the abyss of misery, into which we were to be precipitated, for the hour which gave her to the world, delivered Tripolizza into the hands of our enemies. My dear father was slaughtered by infidels, and the object of my adoration Hourrien Bey soon followed the same destiny, but his infant and widow, were refused the merciful stroke of the sabre, and reserved for the protracted bitterness of slavery, to which we were instantly dragged. Still my little companion in misery, afforded me some consolation; as she smiled, unconscious of her melancholy situation; and the attention she demanded, in some measure alleviated the sorrows of my own; but this balm to my sufferings, was not of long duration, for the child was torn from my arms, and sold to a merchant, who carried her to Crete; and I was left in all the anguish of despair, under the control of an infidel Greek named Georgi, who dared to propose, that I should renounce

my religion, and become his bride. In the mournful contemplation of my misfortunes, and abhorrence of the proposal, which I resisted with contempt, I disdained to murmer at the indignities that were offer'd me, and never opened my lips, but to demand my infant, and restoration to my native country, but tyranny was deaf to the voice of affliction. In vain my wealthy relatives offered gold for my ransom; and the barbarian, to prevent any farther attempt for my deliverance, adding falsehood to cruelty replied, that I had become a Greek and his wife; since which time, I languished in misery, while a slow fever, from excess of grief, afforded me the only hope of being relieved from his loathsome importunities. Four years rolled slowly on, but my youth resisted the effects of sorrow, and death came not to my assistance. At length, the facility with which some of my country women escaped from Syra, naturally made me seek my liberty: my declining health formed the pretext to request a change of air: my tyrant gave his consent and we parted. On my arrival at Syra, some Turkish prisoners were allowed to visit me: I told them who I was, and in recounting my misfortunes convinced them how sincerely I wished for their termination; when they promised to second my projects. One catholic woman was admitted into my confidence, who desired me not to be precipitate, and to have patience; but this virtue was no longer in my heart: I found there, only the irritated feelings of injury, and an ardent desire to break my chains. We agreed that on the same evening, she should come under my window, accompanied by some friends. Our plan once formed, she left me. The moment I so anxiously wished, at length arrived, but I still doubted of my good fortune, when the bell announced the time for my escape. Under the pretence of a severe head ache, I retired to my chamber, and found that the good catholic had not deceived me. I trembled with joy at the sight of my faithful deliverer, and dropping from the window was received in her arms, when we flew with precipitation from my prison. The fear of falling again into the trammels of slavery, gave me the speed of light; and we soon arrived at the town, after climbing rocks and traversing the country, where in the darkness of night, a path was difficult to trace. But even then I was not out of danger, and remained for a long time hidden, to elude the vigilant search of my pursuers: happily no one saw me, or knew of my retreat. At length heaven pitied my sufferings, sent a vessel to Syra, and gave new life to the unfortunate Catidjè."

The lovely girl thus ended her narrative, but the joy she expressed, was not wholely free from alloy, for she wept bitterly, at the recollection of her helpless child, still in bondage. However, the persons who had so kindly interested themselves in her welfare, being determined, to complete her happiness, have written to Crete on the subject; and hopes are entertained of restoring the infant to its mother.

Catidjé was embarked on board the Daphnè for the Dardanelles, from whence she was conveyed in a smaller vessel to Topana, in order to join her uncle who holds a high situatiou at Constantinople.

We understand, that Col. Macdonald will proceed on his embassy to Persia, towards the end of this month. The H. C. Ship of war Amherst, is said to be preparing for his accomodation; and the Byramgore is expected to be engaged, for the conveyance of his suite and baggage.

The H. C. Cruizer Ternate, left the harbour for Bengal, on Monday, with Capt. Mangham H. C. Marine, Passenger.

BOMBAY RACES.
1826.

SIXTH AND LAST DAY,
ON FRIDAY, THE 17TH FEBRUARY, 1826.

FIRST RACE.

The Malet Stakes of £100 from the fund, and 10 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, for all Arab Horses, weight for age, Byculla Standard, *three miles.*

Mr. Roberts's G. A. H. Shamrock, Aged 9st. 0lbs. 1
Major Moore's G. A. H. Creeper,.... 5. 8. 5. 3
Capt. James's G. A. H. Phantom,.... 6. 8. 12 2

Creeper led easily for a mile, when a fine push was made by all three, and Shamrock was first in passing the stand. Creeper again took his place in the 4th half mile, but lost it in the fifth, and the contest was between Phantom and Shamrock, the latter winning by more than a length.

Time 1-10,-1-15, 1-2, 1-1, 1-1, 1-2½, *Total* 6-21½.

SECOND RACE.

The Gold Turf Cup, value 100 Guineas, given by the Turf Club in 1802, and now in the possession of Major Moore. *Heats two miles,* 9st. Stakes Rupees 300 each.

Major Moore's B. A. H. Diamond,

Diamond walked over for the cup.

THIRD RACE.

A Sweepstakes of 100 Rupees each, for all bona fide untrained Horses, Gentlemen Riders, carrying Lieut. Fawcett's weight, *one mile.*

Lieut. Fawcett's....Chrononhotonthologos, 3
Mr. Luard's.....King David, 2
Mr. Bacon's.....John Thomas, 1
Mr. James's.....Aldiborontiphoscophornio, 4

Won by John Thomas in good style.

FOURTH RACE.

A Plate, for the Beaten Horses of the season that have saved their distance, of Rupees 400 from the fund and 3 Gold Mohurs each Subscriber, to be weighted by the Stewards, *two miles.*

Mr. De Vitre's....C. A. H. Marske,... 1st. 8lbs. 2
Mr. Roberts's.... G. A. H. Ploughboy, 8. 7. 3
Capt. Mansfield's B. A. H. Brilliant, 8. 4. 1
Mr. E. E. Elliott's B. A. H. Reveller, 8. 6. 4
Major Moore's... B. A. H. Cock Eye, 8. 0

Marske took the lead, and kept it for a mile, when Brilliant came up, and they rated its handsomely to the winning post.

Time 1-0, 1-1, 0-59, 1-4, *Total* 4-4.

FIFTH RACE.

A Match between Mr. Vibart's G. A. H. Barefoot, stone 9, and Mr. Jersey's G. A. C. Emelius, 7st. 12lb. *two miles,* half forfeit.

Paid forfeit.

SIXTH RACE.

A Match between Mr. Norton's B. A. H. Jupiter, 7st. 12lb. and Mr. David's G. A. H. Snow Drop, 8 stone 3lb. *one and half miles.*

Jupiter won handsomely.

Time 3-6.

SEVENTH RACE.

A Match between Mr. Taylor's C. A. H. Varmint and Mr. Gray's C. A. H. Billy, *one mile,* catch weight.

Won by Varmint.

MHOW TURF.

First Day, Monday 6th February, 1826.

A Maiden Sweepstakes of 150 Rupees each P. P. with 600 Rupees from the Fund, for all Arab Horses that have never started for Plate, Purse, Match, or Sweepstakes,—Heats two miles, carrying 8st. 10lb.

Captain Morris's W. A. H. Simplicity walked over.

The Mhow Turf Plate of Rupees 800 from the Fund, for all horses that have never won, heats 1½ miles, weight for age,—Entrance 3 gold mohurs.

Mr. Cuninghame's B. A. H. [illegible]go, 8 5 1 3 drawn,
Mr. Hughes'... B. C. H. Scorpion,,8 12 2 1 1
Mr. Erskine's... G. A. H. Wanderer,7 12 3 2 2
Time 1*st heat,* 3 3 2*d heat,* 3 14 3*d heat,* 3 17

At starting Marengo took the lead, closely followed by the Black, Wanderer about two lengths in the rear: before reaching the first half mile post, Scorpion closed with Marengo, and they ran well together to the distance post, when the latter headed, and won by half a length. Wanderer well up.

Second Heat, All started at score, but in a short time Scorpion headed his opponents, and kept his place throughout the race, winning the heat cleverly.

Third Heat, Marengo having been drawn, Wanderer and Scorpion went off at the top of their speed, but the former was out of condition to contend for a third heat, which was won tolerably easy.

The Whim Plate of Rupees 600, for all horses, weight for age and inches, heats one mile and a distance, entrance 6 gold mohurs.

Weight.

Captain Morris's. G. A. H. Firefly,.....9 3 1 3 2 2
Mr. Clarke's..... G. A. H. Boxkeeper,.8 13 2 2 1 1
Mr. Erskine's... G. A. H. Golightly,...8 8½ 3 1 3 3

First Heat, Boxkeeper and Golightly, starting well together. rated it neck and neck for three quarters of a mile,—when Firefly, who started several lengths in the

rear; made up his distance and pushed for the lead, which was gallantly contested by both the others; at the distance post, all three were brought to the whip, and the heat was won by Firefly, by half a head.—Golightly being close upon Boxkeeper's flank.

Time 2 16½

Second Heat, At starting Golightly led the way; the two others were about two lengths behind, but closed after going about half a mile, rating it together beautifully. All three were again brought to the whip, and Golightly won by only half a head: Firefly on Boxkeeper's quarters.

Time 2 20

Third Heat, From Golightly's known bottom, he was now the favourite for the Plate.—Firefly had a bad start.—Boxkeeper took the lead:—Golightly close up. Within half a mile of home all were well together, and a most interesting push was made to head Boxkeeper, who maintained the inside course, and came in half a length before Firefly; who was only about that distance from Golightly.

Time 2 21

Fourth Heat, A close start, and an excellent race, but Boxkeeper's strength prevailed, and he carried as gallantly contested a Plate as ever was run for.

A better day's sport has seldom been witnessed. Wanderer and Golightly had been but a few days in camp after a very long march, and ran to very grat disadvantage, from want of condition, though the latter certainly maintained his reputation.

A Match for 500 Rupees P. P. between Mr. Clarke's B. A. H. Flibberty Gibbet, carrying 9 5, against Mr. Brett's G. A. H. Young Rapid, carrying 8 5, one two mile heat, was won by the latter.—Flibberty's rider, exhausted by his former exertions, finding he could not do justice to his horse, pulled up soon after passing the first half mile post.—Rapid led for that distance, and ran it excellently in 57 seconds.

Second Day, Wednesday 8th February.

Col. Wilson's Gold Cup, value 100 Guineas, for all horses that have never won.—Heats two miles, carrying 9st. entrance 4 gold mohurs.

Mr. Cuninghame's..	B. A. H. Cornet,.....	1 1
Col. Salter's.....	G. A. H. Smallhopes,	3 3
The Admiral's.....	G. A. G. Sailor,.....	4 4
Mr. Erskine's.....	G. A. H. Wanderer,..	2 2

First heat, An excellent start, and for the first half mile all four horses well together, when Cornet and Wanderer shot a-head, rated it together to the mile post, at which time Wanderer was leading. Cornet soon after passed him and won handsomely.

Time 4 16

Second Heat, All off at score. Cornet led all the way round, and won easily.

Time 4 12

The Hunter's Stakes of Rupees 700, for all horses carrying 10st. heats 3 miles. The winner to be sold for 800 Rupees, if challenged within half an hour.

Mr. Clark's.... B. A. H. Flibberty Gibbet.

It having been decided that Flibberty, although walking over and receiving only half the stakes, would be liable to be challenged, according to the terms of the Race, his owner declined running him.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. R. O. Meriton, Field Force in Cutch.
Cornet G. Erskine, 1st Regt. Lt. Cavalry.
Lieut. H. Jackson, Fort Adjutant.
Acting Assist. Surgeon James Black.
Assist. Surgeon J. Browne, 3d M. L. I.
Lieuteuant H. C. Clinton, H. M. 20th Regt.
Lieut. Colonel R. Mackintosh, Horse Brigade.
Lieut. R. Cooke, 19th Regiment N. I.
Lieut. James Sinclar, Artillery.

DEPARTURES.—Capt. W. Lardner, 32d Regt. N. I.
Civil Surgeon J. O. Walker, Medical Est.
Superintending Surg. J. A. Maxwell, Med. Est.
Lieut. W. Allen, 24th Regt. N. I.
Assist. Surgeon Henry Michie.
Major Samuel Strover, Artillery.
Capt. C. Newport, 23d Regiment N. I.
Capt. Robt. Mansfield.
Lieut. Col. Drummond, Engineers.
Ensign W. Thatcher, 6th Regiment N. I.
Capt. P. D. Ottey. Comg. 4th Extra.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 15th, Persian Ship Munsoory, Nacqudah Sallary, from Bushire 24th January and Muscat 5th Feb.

Do. 16th, Ship Bombay, Captain Samuel Parker, from Madras 10th and Columbo 23d January.

18th, Ship Lady East, A. Talbert, Commander, from China 13th Dec. Singapore 9th January 1826.

20th, Ship George Cruttenden, Sabboo bin Tyeb, Nacqudah, from Penang 9th Nov. touched at Alepie and Cochin.

Passengers per Ship Windsor Castle---Capt. and Mrs. Lee, and Child, Miss Nash, Col. Donoghue.

Passenger per Ship Munsoory—R. Gordon.

Passengers per Ship Bombay—Mrs. Clinton, Mrs. Chisholm, Miss Figh, Captain Chi-halun. Madras Artillery, Lieut. Clinton H. M. 20th Regt. Assist. Sur. J. Beaner Mad. Est. Details of H. M. 20th, 67th and Bombay Artillery, 5 Men, 7 Women, 5 Children.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 18th, Armed Ketch Vigilant Doss Mahomud, Syrang, to Mandavie,

19th, Ship Triumph, (Free Trader,) Thos. Green, Commander, to England.

20th, The H. C. Cruizer Ternate, Lieut. J. W. Guy, Commander, to Calcutta.

Passengers by Triumph.---Mrs. Pruen, Mrs. Fenwick and Child, Col. Sutherland, Lady and Children, Major Strover, Lady and 3 Children, Charles Law Esq., Major Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Ravinshaw, Capt. Osborne, Mr. Torin, Lieut. McGellivray, Mr. Young, Lieut. Hammond, Capt. Newport, Lieut. Allen and Child, Lieut. Bedford.

INVALIDS.

King's,
23 Men, 5 Women, 6 Children.
H. COMPANY'S.
38 Men, 1 Women, 4 Children.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Caderbux, for China.
Eliza, for Madras.
American.—Cornelia, for Boston.
Portuguese.—Flora, for Surat.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—January 26. Brig Futta Salam, J. Taylor, from Rangoon 12th January.

28. Portuguese Ship Concordia, from Lisbon 21st August.

30. Ship Cæsar, Thos. A. Watt, commander, for London.

31. Brig Trusty, John Finlay, commander, for Halifax via Madras.

Passenger per Futta Salam from Rangoon:—Mr. Holme, Country Service.

DEPARTURES.---January 25. Brig Resource, W. Burrington, for Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.

26. Ship Helen, G. Langley, for Bombay.

Do. Brilliant, Abdol Cader, for Madras.

27. Ship Bussorah Merchant, F. G. Stewart, via Madras.

Do. Cashmere Merchant, Thomas Woodley, for Arracan, Ramree, and Cheduba.

28. Ship Eleanor, C. Tabor, for Rangoon.

Portuguese Ship Resolution, B. J. Cardozo, for Lisbon.

29. Dutch Ship Buytenzorg, S. D. Allens, for Batavia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—February 2d, Sloop Dolphin Captain Taureau, from Vizagapatam 10th January.

February 8th, H. C. C. Sloop Thetis, Captain Terrell, from Rangoon 28th January.

10th, Ship John, Captain Thomas Popplewell, from Calcutta 15th January.

DEPARTURES.—February 2d, Ship Lord Castlereagh, Captain A. Hogg, for Bombay.

February 8th, Ship La Dan, Captain J. Pascal, for Pondicherry and Bordeaux.

9th, Ship La Madras, Captain Dawson, for Pondicherry and Bordeaux.

Do. Ship Resource, Captain James Tomlin, for Calcutta.

Do. Brig Bucephalus, Capt. J. R. Black, for Calcutta.

10th, H. M. Ship Slaney, Captain Mitchell, for Rangoon.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS—At Surat Mission House, on the 8th Instant, the Lady of Thomas Salmon Esq. of a Son.

At Surat, on the 11th Instant, the Lady of the Rev. William Fyvie, of a Son.

On Monday the 20th Instant, in Vetulwaddy without the Fort of Bombay, the Wife of Mr. John Miles Pendergrass, of a Son.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.---At Calcutta, on the 28th January, at the Cathedral, by the Revd. Mr. Thomason, Henry Hailes, Esq. to Mrs. Penrose.

On Saturday last, the 28th January, Mr. George Rebello, of the Sea Custom House, to Miss Charlotte Henry.

On Monday, the 30th January, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. J. Young, L, L D. James Alexander, Esq. of the 7th Madras Cavalry, to Miss Fanny Abbott.

BIRTHS.---At Calcutta, on the 21st January, at the House of Mrs. Commodore Hayes. Bankshall, the Lady of Welby Jackson, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Calcutta. on the 24th January, Mrs. N. Paliolangus, of a Son.

At Midnapore, on the 25th January, the Lady of Lieut. Vincent Shortland, Fort Adjutant of Fort William, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 29th January, the Lady of W. T. Beeby, Esq. of a Son.

At Fort William, on the 29th January. the Lady of Lieutenant O'Gorman, of H. M. 31st Regt. of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 31st of January the Lady of William Ainslie, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, on the 25th January, Mr. John Mills, late of Rungpore Indigo Planter, aged 29 years.

At Arracan, on the 27th October, 1825, William Miller, Esq. of the 42d Regiment Native Infantry, formerly Surgeon of the Honorable Company's Ship *Cabalva*, and lately an Assistant Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Secunderabad, on the 26th January, by the Reverend J. Boys, M. A. Captain George Lee of the 8th Regt. N. I. youngest Son of the late Thomas Huckell Lee, Esq. of Ebford House near Exeter, Devonshire, to Miss Eliza Mary, Daughter of Hastings Palmer, Esq. of Hydrabad.

On the 4th February, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. W. Roy, Senior Chaplain, Josiah Andrew Hudleston, Esq. of the H. C. Madras Civil Service, to Susan Eleanor eldest Daughter of the late John Wallace, Esq. Member of the Board of Revenue at this Presidency.

BIRTH.—At Madras, on the 2d February, the Lady of Lieutenant W. Bremner, 47th Regt. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—In Brigadier Shawe's Camp near Patanagoh, on the morning of the 13th January, Captain Henry Dowden, of the 38th Regiment Madras Native Infantry. An Officer whose mild and gentlemanly deportment, renders his loss as much regretted by society, as in his own Corps.

Captain Dowden was a Soldier in the truest sense of the term; brave and self collected in the field, open, generous and upright in private life, his Regiment will long have cause to deplore the untimely fate of one of its brightest ornaments.

On the 22d December 1825, on his way to Prome, W. F. Reeks, Esq. Assistant Surgeon 38th Regiment N. I a loss sincerely regretted by his brother Officers, and from his superior professional abilities to the Service at large.

CEYLON.

DEATHS.—At Anjeer Point, Straits of Sunda, Mr. C. Steen, Chief Mate of the Brig General Barnes.

On the 8th November, at Batavia, Mr. W. H. Bithorn, Commander of the Brig General Barnes —a young Man of modest worth and considerable acquirements. He was much esteemed by all those who knew him, and is deeply regretted.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—On the 9th August, at the Parish Church of Mary-le-bone, by the Rev. George M. Musgrave, A. M. William Sandford, Esq. of Chessington Lodge, to Agnes, third daughter of John Ewart, Esq. of Edinburgh.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, London, on the 15th August, James Bradshaw, Esq. to Miss M. Tree, late of the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden.

BIRTHS.—On the 10th August, Mrs. Grant, of Mount Cyrus, of a daughter.

At Edingburgh, on the 8th August, Mrs. Abercromby of Birkenbog & Netherlaw, of a son.

At Broughton Place, on the 8th August, Mrs. Graham Bell, of a daughter.

At Bonaw House, Argyleshire, on the 1st Aug. Mrs. Robert Burnes, of Reidston, of a son.

On the 23d July Mrs. Grant of Viewfield of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Montpelier, Burntsfield Links, on the 6th August, Hugh Nimmo, Esq.

At Edinburgh, on the 8th August, Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, widow of Mathew Campbell, Esq. Wigton.

On the 9th August, aged 9 years, Walter, only son of the late John Ross, Esq. writer to the signet.

At Dirnanean, on the 1st August, aged 86, Andrew Small, Esq. of Dirnanean.

On Sunday last, the Reverend James Scott, minister of Benholm, in his 67th year.

At Forres, on the 3d August, aged 48 years George M'Intosh, Esq. merchant, one of the Magistrates of that burgh.

At Dundee, on the 6th August, Mr. George Baxter, merchant, aged 79 years. He has left 5 children, 35 grandchildren, 16 great grandchildren, 25 nephews, and nieces, 100 grand ditto, 61 great do.

At her house in Irvine, on the 11th August, Mrs. Barbara Bannatyne, widow of the Rev. Dr. James Steven, late minister of Kilwinning.

On the 6th August, the Rev. Henry Muschet minister of the gospel at Shettleston.

At Mile End, Glasgow, on the 11th August, Mrs Allan Clerk, writer, Paisley.

At Edinburgh, on the 8th August, Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, widow of Matthew Campbell, Esq. of Wigton.

At Leith, on the 4th August, Mrs. Thomson, relict of Mr. James Thomson, builder.

MADRAS.

FROM THE SUPPLEMENT TO TEE MADRAS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.—FEBRUARY 6, 1826.

We have the pleasure of announcing the arrival of the Ship *Resouree*, Captain Tomlin from London the 30th of September.

Passengers.—Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Brady, Mis Salmon; Mr. Thompson, C. Service; Captain R. W. Smith, Bengal Cavalry: Mr. W. Jacob, Asst. Sergeon, Capt. Cochrane, 87th Regiment; Messrs. S. B. Goad, and J. G. Lawson, Cavalry Cadets; Messrs. J. Taylor, W. Ward, B. M'Murdo, Artillery Cadets; Messrs. J. G. Kidley, G. Thomas, C. Wright, K. S. Charles, T. W. Hill, W. Dodd, G. Kamay, J. W. Kennedy; W. Babington, C. S. Babington, A. Wallace, S. Marshall, S. Salmon, H. C. Barrow, W. H. Welch, C. T. Hill, Infantry Cadets.

The *Fairlie* is stated to have passed Plymouth on the 27th of September while the *Resource* was there.

Our regular files have not yet come to hand—but from the detached Papers already received we give the following heads.

THE NEW TIMES, AUGUST 31, 1825.

From the Etoile, dated Monday August 29.

We have just received by express the following news from Madrid, dated the 22d, at eleven o'clock at night.—

Bessieres, who had succeedsd in collecting about 250 men, has no more than 20 with him. On the 20th he was at Maranchon, on the road to Arragon, followed at the distance of two leagues, by 60 carabineers of the guard, who were in pursuit of him.

"The people, the Army, and the Civil Authorities emulate each other in their zeal for the King's service."

(*From the Quotidienne.*)

The Duke of Wellington has quitted Paris, and people ask what was the object of his visit? In whatever mystery his Grace's proceedings have been involved, it is known, or at least it is affirmed, that in the conferences between our Minister and English General, some resolution was taken with respect to Spain.

PARIS, AUGUST 27.—For several days past, a report has been industriously repeated in the public Journals, that the Queen of Portugal had obtained permission to leave the Convent of Queluz, where she had been living in the utmost seclusion, and to resume her residence in the Palace of Ramaillou.

Our City Letter mentions the great and increasing panic on the Stock Exchange, and very justly remarks, that when an impulse is once forcibly given in the Money Market, either to drive down, or to force up the Stocks, the movement generally continues long after all reasonable cause for it has ceased. The panic seems to be increased, in the present instance, by the difficulty of assigning any intelligible reason for it.

The *Etoile* dated on Monday, repeats the news contained in a part of its preceding impression, that Gen. Bessieres had been abandoned by most of the troops who had joined him. He had never more than 250, and of these only 20 remained with him on the 20th instant, when he was at Maranchon, on the road to Arragon, closely pursued by 60 cavalry. The other papers seem to intimate some doubt of this news but the repetition of it by the *Etoile* seems to shew that it is considered as official. We observe that the French Journalists are sceptical on other points, and particularly on the Decree of the King of Portugal, published not long ago, by most of the English Journals.

We last night received New York Papers to the 2d inst. The principal event of a public nature which occupies the attention of the New Englanders, is the intemperate Message of the Governor of Georgia. It does not appear to have excited in the slightest degree their apprehension of a contest, but it has greatly roused their ire; and the old leaven of discord between the Yankees of the North and the Slavedrivers of the South, embitters, the wrath of the former on the present occasion.

CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.—The alarm which prevailed in the Stock Exchange yesterday has not in the least degree abated; on the contrary, Consols are $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. lower than at the close of yesterday's market.—Seldom or ever have the Funds assumed a more gloomy appearance, when totally unconnected with any news of a political nature, than they appear this afternoon. Consols, which left off yesterday at $88\frac{1}{8}$ for the Account, opened this morning at $87\frac{3}{4}\frac{7}{8}$, at which price some very extensive sales were effected.

The King of France sat to Sir Thomas Lawrence on Sunday, at noon. The picture is for his Britannic Majesty's gallery.

GENERAL BESSIERES.—The *Constitutionnel* gives an account of this General, who is now said to be in arms to oblige King Ferdinand, to abdicate in favour of his brother Carlos.

MARSH AND CO.'S BANKRUPTCY.—A further dividend of 3s. 4d. in the pound, was yesterday declared at the rooms of the Commissioners, in Basinghall-street. Considerable apprehension had prevailed that the declaration of this dividend would be postponed to an indefinite period, at the instance of the Bank of England.

SEPTEMBER 1.

MADRID, AUG. 18.—The police have, since the 14th instant, been in possession of information tending to prove that the sum of upwards of 200,000 reals has been expended in corrupting the several corps of the guards, and

139880

139880

in distributing proclamations in favour of "* *El hombre de la Plazuela.*"

Notwithstanding, as the great mass of the lower orders are in the interest of the *Ultramontanes*, by whom they have been bribed to circulate their proclamations, the police, although they had made numerous arrests, were unable to obtain any thing like correct information, and the principal promoters of the intrigue remained unknown to them until the morning of the 16th, when insurrection broke out at Getafa.

Upon the morning of that day, at sun-rise, the cry of "to horse" was heard at Getafa, a village distant from Madrid about a league: and a few minutes afterwards, three companies of the Regiment of Santiago, who were quartered there, were discovered drawn up on the public *place*, their officers at their head, and with accoutrements and baggage ready for the march. They were soon in motion, and took the road towards Alcala, saying, that "they were going to deliver the King, whom his Ministers detained a prisoner ——." When the Colonel of the Regiment, the different companies of which were quartered in the three several villages of Getafa, Leganez, and Carabachel (in the last of which he was himself stationed), became apprised of the movement of the three companies, he set out immediately to report the circumstance to the Minister at War, by whom it was in turn communicated to the Junta of Public Safety. That body, having assembled at the house of their President, the Duke de l'Infantado, ordered the immediate publication of the facts in the Gazette of Madrid, without, as far as we have been able to learn, having taken any ulterior measures.

The following are the details contained in the official reports of the Alcades of the towns and villages in the neighbourhood of Madrid, up to the 17th instant:—

"The Rebels have taken up their position at Torrija, near the Guadalaxara, where they receive strong reinforcements of Royalist volunteers, who arrive daily.

"Bessieres assumed the command of them on the evening of the 16th. He left Madrid on the night of the 15th, stopped at an inn, where he took some chocolate, and continued to pursue the high road to Alcala, until he arrived at Torrejon Dardoz, which is three gues from Madrid. There, having had a conversation with the Alcade, from whom he received a large sum of money, he returned by a cross-road to Torrija."

SEPTEMBER 2.

We have received New York and Philadelphia Papers to the 9th Instant. The dreadful heat and mortality in these cities continue to be their most prominent features.

The great Canal of Lake Erie will be finished on the 15th September. It is a magnificent canal it appears, and the New York people seem quite intoxicated with astonishment at their great merit in completing it.

The Duke of York arrived at his residence, Hudley House, on Wednesday afternoon, from Chatsworth, Derbyshire, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, where His Royal Highness had been staying on a visit to his Grace.

The East India Company's ship *Canning* arrived off Plymouth on the 29th ultimo; she left China the 27th of March, and St. Helena the 10th of July; but she has not brought any letters or papers which contain information of importance.

ENGLISH OPERA.

Mathews made his first appearance in the drama this season at his house last night, in the character of *Mr. Blushington* in the *Absent Man*. He was greeted at his *entré* by universal cheering, which continued many minutes.

NASSAU (NEW PROVIDENCE) JUNE 4.—By an arrival from the Coast of Cuba, we learn that his Majesty's schooner Speedwell, accompanied by several barges from other vessels of war, is engaged in securing a key near Cayo Romano, where a number of pirates had secreted themselves in the woods. Some small crafts, which the pirates had used in their cruises, were captured by the barges; and with the assistance of some chasseurs which the Spanish Government at Principe had furnished for the purpose, it was expected the pirates would be hunted out of their lurking places.

SEPTEMBER 5.—The official part of the *Moniteur* of Friday contains a Report to the King of France on the affairs of St. Domingo, recurring to the events which have taken place in that island since 1791, and justifying the French Government for its resolution to recognise the independence of Hayti. The Report then goes on to state the circumstances of Baron Mackau's negociation, which was supported by the presence of a large French naval force in the neighbouring seas, but which happily led to a favourable termination without any necessity of appealing to the *Ratio ultima Regum*.

This Report is followed by a Royal Ordinance appointing a Commission to settle the claims of the ancient Colonists on the proposed indemnity.

By the Hamburgh Mail which arrived yesterday, we received German Papers to the 29th ult. Accounts from Cephalonia state that Missolonghi continued to hold out on the 30th of July.

CITY, SATURDAY EVENING.—The panic which had been experienced for these few days at the Stock Exchange has considerably subsided. The Funds are materially improved; and although they had not left off at so high a price as they reached during the day, yet confidence appears more generally imparted, and the spirits of the fundholders recovering.

Consols for the Account opened at 87⅛, fell to 87⅛, advanced to 87⅝, but at the close of the Market were reported at 87⅜ Buyers, and 87 for Money. Exchequer Bills, however, are still low, being 2 discount to 2 premium.

WINDSOR, SUNDAY, SEPT 4.—The King has taken his accustomed daily airing every afternoon during the past week.

The Earl and Countess of Liverpool arrived at Walmer Castle on Thursday from the Continent.

A discovery has lately been made in Yorkshire of an immense cavern, situated in the Secondary Limestone, described by geologists as the grandest continuation of caverns hitherto explored.

AGRICULTURE.

The principal feature in husbandry at this season of the year is the *harvest*. No one will attempt to deny that the crop of wheat is the most abundant that this country has produced for many years, and the dry weather previous to the commencement of harvest, together with the moderate falls of rain since, have contributed to make the sample as perfect as the crop is bountiful.

Captain Alexander Campbell is appointed to the Cyrene, 18, at Chatham, for the East Indies.

SEPTEMBER 6.

Advices to the 18th of July were yesterday received from Sierra Leone. They afford proof of the persevering activity with which the hateful traffic in human beings is still carried on by men who disgrace civilization.

(*From the Etoile of Sept.* 4.)

The *Augsburg Gazette*, under the head of Trieste, 21st Aug. has the following letter, dated 5th Aug.;—

"The affairs of the Morea are on the eve of their *denouement*. Ibraim Pacha, whose march to Napoli di Romania, was to have been seconded by the treason ploted by one Schilizi and the Archimandrite of the town, who has since been arrested, as soon as he saw his pain disappointed, commenced his retreat and he is now near Tripolizza, in a precarious situation. It is affirmed that Demetrius Ypsilanti has already attacked him there more than once with success, and that he has even taken possession of the remains of Tripolizza; but what must make his situation still worse is the plague at Coron and Modon, which is said to rage in a dreadful manner, and to have even spread among the troops brought by Hussein Bey. Missolonghi has hitherto resisted the attacks of the Turks, who have been repulsed with considerable loss in three attacks. On the 28th of July, Miaulis, it is said, appeared with 26 vesseis before Missolonghi, and obliged the Captain Pacha to raise the blockade by sea. One part of the Ottoman squadron is reported to have retreated to Patras; the other to the Gulph of Corinth."

(*From the Constitutionnel.*)

PERPIGNAN, AUG. 27.—As soon as it was known in Catalonia that Bessieres had raised the standard of revolt against his King, great commotion was excited throughout the several departments of the Province. Insurrection was the order of the day, and recruits were sought to be raised by the offer of an immediate bounty of 80 francs to each man, and a promise that the stipulated pay would be punctually discharged. On the other hand, measures have been taken, with equal promptitude, to neutralize the efforts of the factious; the French troops at Barcelona are on the alert—the garrison at Tortosa has been changed—the Captain-General of Catalonia has addressed a Circular to all the Bishops of that province, the language of which is said to be very strong, although we are as yet ignorant of its contents; and Lt.-Genl. Reiset, Commandant of Division of Occupation, has offered to assist the Captain-General in all his efforts to uphold the interests of his Catholic Majesty, and insure the tranquillity of the province.

MADRID, AUG. 25.—General Espagna, appointed General-in-Chief of the troops assembled at Alcala, and amounting together to 5,000 men of all arms, has divided his forces into two flying columns, at the head of which he had placed Don Carlos Sexti and Don Vincenti Osorio, these troops having taken the route toward Arragon, after the direction taken by those who followed Bessieres.

Dutch Papers to the 4th inst. and German to the 30th ult. were received yesterday. The accounts in them, from Greece, are, generally speaking, favourable to the Greeks.

Intelligence received yesterday from Buenos Ayres to the 22d of June, confirms all that had been anticipated by our previous advices from Rio de Janeiro, relative to the hostile movements of the Emperor of Brazil.

Hamburgh Papers to the 31st ult. were received yesterday. The only article deserving notice in them is the following, dated Stock-

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* By this name the *Exaltados* designate the Infant *Don Carlos*, in allusion to a bronze statute of the Emperor *Charles V.*, in the *Plazuela*, or *petite place* of St. Anne, in Madrid.

holm, August 19:—" The departure of M. Skogman, the Secretary of State for Gothenburg, and the conjecture that he will thence proceed for a short time to London, has tended to confirm the opinion that a Diet of the kingdom will soon be called. This journey is said to be connected with a financial operation, the object of which is to make an arrangement between the bank and its creditors, by means of a foreign loan.

Extract of a letter dated Rio de Janeiro, July 1, 1825 :—

We learn from good authority that Envoys have arrived from Austria and France (rather secretly) to enter into certain negociations, preparatory—(*i. e.* as the *sine qua non*)—to acknowledging the independence of this country, and that at an interview which they had with the Emperor they were informed that no such negociations could be entered upon until the arrival of the British Ambassador, now daily expected.

Lor Cochrane.—On Wednesday afternoon this distinguished Nobleman, accompanied by his lady, arrived at the British Hotel, in a travelling carriage and four.—*Edinburgh Paper.*

It is very generally reported in the political circles of the west end, that Lord Cochrane has sent in his formal resignation to the Emperor of Brazil, declining hereafter to serve under his flag, and the motives which led to this singular measure have, we understand, been within these few days, the free topics of discussion in certain clubs, chiefly frequented by persons of his Lordships own cloth.

The first shaft of the Thames Tunnel at Roaherhithe, is now sunk to the full intended depth viz. 80 feet, which is 20 feet below the bed of the River. The excavacation in groves will now soon commence, and to all appearance, with every prospect of success.

Caledonian Mercury, August 29, 1825.

There is a report which has been circulated in the Flemish papers, on the faith of their Madrid correspondents, that the fanatical party in Spain intend to attempt to force Ferdinand to abdicate, and to set up in his stead Don Carlos the infant, next in succession.

Naval Appointments.—Commanders Marryatt and Chads, of the Larne and Arachne sloops, in the East Indies, are promoted to the rank of Captains.

September 1.

The Greek Admirals, Miaulis and Sachtury, are forwarding, with great activity, at Hydra and Spezzia, the re-inforcements promised them consisting of ships of war and fire-ships. As soon as all the fleet is assembled, a strong division will sail for Missolonghi.

By accounts from Tangier, of the 6th of July, we learn that the Emperor of Morocco had just gained a victory over the revolted tribes near Mequinez. Salutes of artillery were fired at Tangier in consequence. For the sake of intimidation and example, the Emperor has sent several hundreds of heads to the principal towns of the kingdom.

Paris, Aug. 26.—The Etoile of this evening gives the following news from Spain:—

" On the 16th of this month, General Bessieres quitted Madrid privately, with the intention to put himself at the head of some partisan and to deliver the King of Spain from the captivity in which he is held by his Ministers.—We learn that on the 17th three companies of the regiment of Santiago, cantoned at Jetafe, took, with Bessieres, the direction of Brihuega.

" From the accounts received, it appears that Bessieres presented himself before Brihuega, in the name of the King, and that, after having passed in review the Royalist volunteers of that city, to the number of 50, he caused them to lay down their arms, of which he took possession, with a hundred partisans who followed him.

" The three companies of the regiment of Santiago, who had believed themselves to be marching in the name of the King, under the orders of their Lieut.-Colonel, Gomes, returned to their duty immediately upon discovering the truth.

" Bessieres did not stop at Brihuega. It is believed that he has proceeded for Arragon, where he hopes to find partisans. But orders are every where issued, and it is expected that he will be arrested in very short time. Two columns, consisting of nearly 3000 men, infantry and cavalry, with four pieces of cannon, have gone in pursuit of him.

" The General Count d'Espagne has the command of these troops.

Dover, Aug. 28.—At two o'clock this afternoon, the steam packet the Medusa, Captain Bushell, arrived from Boulogne, with his Grace the Duke of Wellington, who landed under a salute from the guns at the Heights, and, after taking refreshments at Wright's Hotel, set off for London, under a similar salute.

The French papers contain accounts from Corfu, of the 29th ult., which announce that Redschid Pacha, soon after the arrival of the Captain Pacha, off Missolonghi attempted an assault on the outer works of that fortress, but was repulsed by the Greeks, with considerable loss. Admiral Miaulis, it is said, had burned several Turkish vessels between Modon and Navarino.

A great panic it appears prevails in the money market, without any apparent cause, and an extreme scarcity of money. Some of the London journals, in accounting for this, mention that the Bank of England is extracting its issues which has occasioned an inconvenient pressure on monied men, and an alarm in consequence among them.

Private Correspondence.

London, Aug. 29.—It is currently reported to-day on 'Change that the Spanish Ambassador has received orders from his Court to quit this country. It is not known whether the order has arisen from the inability of Spanish Court to continue the payment of his salary, or from some offence taken at the expostulation made by Mr. Lamb at Madrid, in the name of the English Government. We believe that the recal of the Ambassador may be affirmed as a certain fact.

The funeral of the late Earl of Mar left town on Monday for Alloa, where his remains were interred in the family burying ground on Tuesday.

September 3.

The Paris papers contain some further particulars as to the state of Spain, which presage still farther disorders in that unhappy country. At present a state of anarchy seems to prevail.

We have intelligence from Greece, by the way of Corfu, dated August 4th. The letters speak of two serious affairs between the Greeks and Turks, in both of which the latter were worsted.

Buenos Ayres papers have been received to the 8th June. They contain strong invectives against the Brazilian Government for usurping the territory of the Banda Oriental, and incorporating it with Brazil; and there seems every reason to apprehend a serious war between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and Brazil on this account.

It appears by letters from Monte Video, of the 14th June, that the Brazilian Admiral was about to sail from Buenos Ayres, in order to protest against the secret assistance rendered to the insurgents in Monte Video, and in case satisfactory explanation was not given, to declare war against that republic in the name of the Emperor of Brazil. This letter also states the arrival of the Brazilian troops from Rio de Janeiro at Monte Video, and considers that the Imperial force is sufficiently strong to put down, the insurrection.

His Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, attended by Baron Bulow and Capt. Bowles left town yesterday for the Highlands, where he will probably join his brother Prince William, to whom, if rumour may be credited, he has ceded the principality of Oels, in Silesia--a territory containing about 85,000 inhabitants, and yielding a revenue of £15,000 a year. His Serene Highness has remained quite private during his stay in this city.

Mr. Kean.---This tragedian took his benefit at the Liverpool theatre on Monday, on which occasion he performed in both play and farce.

FRENCH PAPERS.

From the Journal de Paris of Saturday, Aug. 27.

Frankfort, August 21.—The last accounts from the Adriatic announce, that Redschid Pacha, seconded by the Captain Pacha, made, on the 16th of July, a general attack on Missolonghi; that his attack was repulsed, but that it was to be repeated, and that the garrison had offered to treat. The result of this armistice was still unknown, but it is a certain fact that up to the 21st of July the place had not capitulated, though a report had been spread that it capitulated on the 17th.

The last accounts received by the Porte, and those which have been transmitted to the Ambassadors at Constantinople, by the Consuls of their respective Governments, only announce that the Egyptian army is collected in the environs of Tripolizza, where it remains on the defensive, waiting for reinforcements before it advances into the country.

Cadiz, August 2.—The letters which we received to-day from Seville, dated the 7th instant, bring the following details:—

A great fermentation prevails in all the towns of Upper Andalusia, but particularly at Cordova, Carmona, Ecija and Seville. In the first of these cities, numerous arrests took place on the night of the 5th, all persons distinguished by their rank or their riches. It should seem, however, that their arrests are founded on motives of great importance, for on the 5th, they began at Seville, and have been continued every night. Among the persons arrested, who already amount to one hundred and eighty-nine, are the Marchioness de Tebares, and her whole family, the prior of the Consulate of Commerce, Andweza, the rich merchants Bayo and Gongora.

The expedition for the Havannah sailed yesterday, to take on board the troops which are to embark at Ferrol. The escort consists of the Spanish frigate the Pearl, and the Jason brig. The transports eight in number, besides the troops are to take to the Havannah a great quantity of merchandise.

Madrid, Aug. 15. M. Zea Burmudez, in consequence of an intrigue at Court, having sent in his resignation to the King, the Exaltes were exulting, but the King, whom a

member of his own family earnestly solicited to accept of this resignation, and even to lay aside the reins of Government, saw the snare that was laid for him, and refused to accept the resignation of M. Zea.

The police have gone some leagues from this city, and made various arrests. They have also taken into custody several seditious Monks of the capital, for they no longer disguise their dark designs.

The following account is from Seville. under date of the 7th of August. For three days arrests are continually made here. Nearly 200 are already in confinement, and, as all the prisons are filled, orders have been given to the superiors of convents to place at the disposal of the civil authority all such parts of their respective houses as they have no immediate necessity for. Among the persons arrested are a great many monks, who held offices in their convents, and also canons. It would appear that these arrests have reference to some plot of great importance.

The following article is from the Pilot of this evening;---

The animosity between the Greeks and the Austrians menifests itself more and more. According to the latest news from Trieste, an unfortunate affair occurred between the Austrian corvette La Caroline, and a small Geek vessel of war in the port of Valona.

The following is an extract of a letter from Zante, dated 27th July.

"Ibrahim Pacha, after having received fresh reinforcements of 3,000 men from Suda, divided his troops into two bodies, and having left at Tripolizza a garrison of 1000 men, and 500 wounded, and also 800 Greek slaves, proceeded to Dimitzana, a town in the province of Caritena.---In the mean time, Demetrius Ipsilanti, having under his command the troops organized at Napoli, and another body of Greeks attacked and entered Tripolizza, and put to the edge of the sword the garrison of 1,000 men, freed the Greek slaves, burnt the rest of the town, and razed to the ground the greatest part of the walls. He then left there a small garrison, and went against Ibrahim Pacha. The latter having learned what had happened at Tripolizza tried to return thither, but on his way, he met Colocotroni and Ipsilanti himself at Tripotama, where he is surrounded, in a bad position.

FROM THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE
FEBRUARY 9.

The H. C. C. Sloop *Thetis*, Captain Terrell, from Ragoon the 28th ultimo arrived yesterday morning.

The *Thetis* has brought an account of the Renewal of Hostilities in Ava; The King it is said had refused to ratify the Treaty. A Victory was obtained by the Army under *Sir Archibald Campbell* on the 19th of January, when the Enemy's fortified position at Maloun was taken, and the King's Brother is said to have been among the killed; on this occasion, the private accounts further state that 30000 Ticals of Silver, 80 pieces of Cannon besides Jingals, 1200 Stand of Arms, ten Tons of Powder, and Provisions in abundance, were captured. The Duplicate of the Treaty of Peace in English and Burmese, was found in the House of the Kee Woongee. Our loss is said to be 3 killed and 16 wounded. The Army had marched towards the Capital—and Troops were expected to proceed up from Rangoon by land with all possible despatch. The accounts in mentioning the attacks of the Enemy's position by the Force in Pegu, speak in the highest terms of the exertions of Lieutenant Colonel Pepper, who headed the second and successful attack, as well as of the gallantry of the Troops European and Native; the 34th N. I. it is stated, were mixed with the Europeans when getting up the Ladders; and the conduct of the 12th N. I. to have been equally conspicuous. The Force was to march on Tongo immediately. The Army are said to be in high spirits at the prospect of getting to the Capital. *The Commodore* we are sorry to find has been obliged to leave Rangoon for Penang, on account of his health.

The following is an Extract of a Private Letter received after the foregoing was sent to the Press. It is from Rangoon, and dated the 25th of January.

"*Sir Archibald Campbell* having learnt that a large force of the Enemy, consisting of 25,000 men, was on the march to Maloun, despatched a messenger to the *Kee Wongee*, assuring him, that if the Treaty were not immediately ratified, he would recommence hostilities the next morning. Accordingly about 70 pieces of Cannon, well pointed and served, were in full play on the following morning; the Burmese were unable to stand this, and fled: besides the Duplicate of the Treaty of Peace, part of a letter to a friend is stated to have been found in the Kee Wongee's House, in which he states, if he could gain but a little time, he would annihilate our whole army. Sir Archibald Campbell marched on the 24th, and expected to arrive at Ummerapoorah in 27 days. Part of the Governor General's Body Guard and Bengal Horse with our Regiments, are under orders to march for Prome at the shortest Notice."

"The following is an Extract of another Letter, dated the 21st of January from Patanagah.

"I have now to acquaint you with the total failure of the Commissioners to bring about a Peace; the time allowed them to return the Treaty *ratified* expired on the 18th, during which day they attempted to impose on Sir Archibald Campbell, and requested a continuance of the cessation of hostilities for seven days, which was refused, unless they agreed to certain terms, *viz.* the Stockade at Malloun to be given up, four lacks of Rupees to be paid, and Hostages to be surrendered to us—these terms they declined complying with, and in consequence the Stockade was attacked the following day, taken, and many of their followers killed and wounded—The ammunition and stores of all kinds found in the work, are immense, with about thirty thousand Rupees in Silver, and 70 very fine Ponies—our loss is very trifling, indeed nothing, when the Force of the enemy is considered—the only Officers wounded are Lieutenant Colonel Sale, H. M. 13th, and Major Frith, H. M. 38th Regiment."

EUROPE.

INTERESTING SCENE.

(From an American Journal calle d the Brookville Indiana Inquirer.)

Samuel Fields had been convicted of the crime of murder, and sentenced by the Court to be executed.

On Friday last, the 27th of May, the Sheriff of this county, pursuant to the sentence of the Court, at about twelve o'clock, opened the prison door, and exhibited to public view one of the most awful spectacles the human eye could have beheld—it was Fields. He was lifted by four or five men upon a platform erected on a waggon, and seated in a recumbent chair, which was considered necessary on account of his bodily debilitation. A procession was formed, and the waggoner drove towards the place prepared for his execution. He was clad in white, the usual habiliment. The old man, with snow white locks, and a countenance that had lost its expression in wrinkles, whose manly frame had been visited by 86 winters, and whose candle of life was just flickering out, was conducted through a sympathetic throng of thousands to the gallows. Here he was halted in the midst of three or four thousand people, who assembled to witness the solemn scene.

The Revd. Augustus Jocelyn rose and delivered an eloquent and appropriate sermon, and then stated that he had frequently conversed with the old man during his confinement, and that he had always found him truly penitent. Some well adapted remarks were made by the Revd. Mr.———, and divine service was then concluded. The Sheriff told the prisoner "he had but 23 minutes to live." At this time all was in readiness to suspend the old man, the rope round his neck had made fast to the gallows. Every eye was rivetted on the unfortunate object in breathless expectation. At this crisis a noble feeling pervaded the whole assembly—the impulses of humanity were visibly depicted in almost every face.

Even at this moment, the numerous multitude beheld in Fields, all that was characteristic of a brave, patriotic and active officer of the Revolution, and a man who had fought and bled in support of our institutions, and had wasted the flower of youth in conquering and dispelling the enemies of our common country, and who, for the first time in so long a life, had been charged with crime—forced by human authority to expect nothing but to meet his God.

No pardoning power was known to be present, willing to interpose between the veteran and the grave.

At this critical juncture, just as the sheriff was about to perform his duty, his Excellency James B. Ray, Acting Governor of the state of Indiana, appeared, and addressed the prisoner in words to the following purport:—

"Samuel Fields! you have been convicted of the crime of murder by a jury of your country, and sentenced by the Court to be executed on this day. Your last hour is just expiring. You have petitioned the only human authority on earth that has power to save you, to permit you to live. Your petitions have been received, weighed, and investigated. Your whole case has been examined and matured. In making this appeal, you have imposed upon me the performance of the most responsible and important duty of my life. If, in coming to a conclusion on this subject, I had attempted to consult popular feeling, I must have been lost in the variety of opinion. Duty with me is above all other considerations, and my conscience must be my guide. Though you stand convicted, a majority of the officers of the court that tried you, and about 800 of your fellow citizens, have petitioned in your behalf, including the clergy of your county, men well known for their attachment to good govern-

ment and to law—men who would never identify themselves with your case if they thought you a wilful & malicious murderer. Your own and these petitions have had weight with me, but let me assure you that you have had a still more powerful advocate. The blood you freely parted with in our struggles for independence, and your infirmities and scars, speak for you! These soldiers who fought with you for our common country, who now stand around, are powerful orators and successful advocates for you; and I almost fancy that I hear the voices of Washington and Warren calling for mercy in your behalf. Take this Sir (handing him a pardon,) and remember, that by exercising this high constitutional power I am responsible to my country for your future good behaviour. Though I view you as a child in intellect, and as a dying man, yet should you ever, by the favour of Heaven, be restored to health, remember that I am your security for your conduct. Whilst I am willing under all circumstances to restore you your life, I do not do so under the belief that you have committed no crime. No; my opinion is, that you might have been convicted of manslaughter. But as the verdict stands against you, you must either be hanged or pardoned. I have no power to commute—to change your punishment—no, none, but to forgive you. In doing this I may err. But "to err is human—to forgive, divine."

Never had electricity more influence upon the human frame than this act had on the prisoner and the spectators. The throb of universal approbation was instantaneously felt; and some even shouted with joy. The poor old man raised his head from the most stupid lethargy, and at once became animated; gratitude was immediately seated on his heart. But few seemed dissatisfied with this magnanimous act of the Governor.

Essex Quarter Sessions—July 19.

The King v. J. Allison, Esq., Bridge and Perry.—Mr. Jessop said, this prosecution was at the instigation of a Rev. Magistrate, for the purpose of preventing the disgraceful exhibitions of prize-fighting, and the parties were indicted upon the charge of riot, and of making an affray. The Learned Counsel contended, that the defendants were liable to be convicted; all three for the former offence, and the two actual combatants for the latter offence.

G. Byass swore, that he was at work in his garden, when the defendant, Mr. Allison, passed in his gig, in company with his aged father, the Rev. Mr. Allison; that Mr. Allison asked him if he was not going to the fight; he replied no. Shortly afterwards, he went to the fight, which took place by the road side, at a short distance from it. Mr. Allison was sitting in his gig, by the side of his father, looking on. Witness asked him, if he was not ashamed to be there with a Clergyman; Mr. Allison replied, "shut your mouth, or I'll shut it for you;" at the same time flourishing a whip over his head.

Mr. Andrews, a neighbouring farmer, swore that he saw Mr. Allison there during the fight, that he (the witness) endeavoured to presuade Bridge not to fight, but he refused to give over, saying, he had staked a one pound note upon the battle. About fifty or sixty people were present.

Elizabeth Coxall confirmed Byass's account of Mr. Allison's flourishing his whip over him, and spoke to the shocking appearance of the combatants' head.

Mr. Knox, on the part of the defendant (Mr. Allison) contended that there was no case to go to the Jury, as against him. That there was no pretence to call this a riot. To constitute a riot in law, there must be a community of purpose among the defendants, who must be acting in concert, & to the terror of the king's subjects. That here Mr. Allison was a mere spectator of the fight; seeing the parties on their way to the ground, he had followed them, and stopped on the road in his gig, to view it, taking no part in it otherwise. That the assult alleged to have been committed upon Byass was the subject of another charge, arising out of his own officiousness, and unconnected with this case. That he, therefore, was no more implicated than any other chance traveller, who might have pulled up to look on. That, with regard to the terror, the only fear that any body felt was for the combatants themselves; there must be terror felt by the King's subjects, on their own account, to support this charge; and therefore, as there was no riot, there could be no rioters, and all the defendants should be acquitted on this count.

The Chairman over-ruled the objection, and left it to the Jury.

Mr. Knox, in his address to them, told them that they must be satisfied that the points he had urged to the Court were made out before they could find the defendants guilty of riot, and that he trusted they would pause before they convicted Mr. Allison (who was an officer in his Majesty's Navy, in which he had much distinguished himself) of being guilty of taking part in a riot, when all that he had done had been to stop to witness a fight between two countrymen, of which indeed, he was an accidental spectator, for it was not proved that he knew of it before he left his home, and it was distinctly in evidence that he had not supported either of the combatants. He should show that he had been no more than a passive spectator, except in his endeavour to put an end to the battle.

Three witnesses were called for the defence, who swore that Mr. Allison was not at the beginning of the fight, nor did he stop till the end of it; and that, during its continuance, he attempted to stop it, in consequence of the bruised condition of the men. One of the witnesses, however, upon his cross-examination, said he (the witness) was not one of the seconds; which was contradicted afterwards by Mr. Andrews, who was called for that purpose.—Mr. Jessopp replied; and the Jury found them all Guilty.

Mr. Allison was sentenced to pay a fine of Twenty Pounds to the King; and Bridge and Perry to three months' imprisonment, and to be kept to hard labour.

Bow-street.—Curious Affair.—Yesterday a well looking, ruddy faced brewer, named Chilton, was brought before Mr. Halls, charged with assaulting his spouse. The lady, who is of a fashionable appearance, and some personal attractions, being asked what were the grounds of her complaint, sighing heavily, and raising her veil from her countenance, said—"Harshness, great harshness, extreme harshness, dreadful harshness!—No one knows the miseries, both of mind and body, which I have endured since my fate has been united with his. He calls me——, indeed, he calls me, oh! indeed, he does."——Mr. Halls: What does he call you?

The afflicted Dame: A name which I could not repeat.

Mr. Halls: Your mental afflictions, I have no doubt are well worthy of sympathy. The charge, now before me, is a charge of assault, and therefore, perhaps you will have the goodness to tell us something about that?—The Lady: I will, Sir (then wiping a pearly tear, which forced its passage from her beaming eye, adown her lovely cheek, she proceeded with her woe fraught tale, in a strain of pathetic and romantic elegance, which would defy the efforts of a Sappho's pen, much more the attempts of our dirty stumps)—Some time since, Sir, I expressed a desire to see my mother, whose residence is at Edmonton. Accustomed as I was to the cruel and harsh manner of my husband, I expected a refusal. I was mistaken. But ah! far more happy should I have been had he acted with his wonted harshness, as the sequel soon, too soon, proclaimed. We entered the vehicle, with the name of which I am not acquainted, but I think it is called by the odious title of a *buggy*. We proceeded along the St. Alban's road some miles. Then, oh! then, it was the cause of my sorrows, and my appearance at this office arose. (Here the countenance of the unhappy fair one displayed evident signs of the bitterest anguish, and the dew of heavenly grief bespangled the roses of her cheek. Having at length regained some degree of composure, she resumed her plaintive relation.) That horrid man (pointing to her husband) raised the drapery with which my lower limbs were protected from the eye of the vulgar gazers. I complained, but why should I complain to him whose adamantine heart was never visited with pity's genial warmth! He seized me round the waist, and at the distance of thirteen miles from my mother's house, in the darkness of night, he took me from the buggy and placed me in the road, and drove away. What was I then to do? Ah! Sir, picture to your mind a forlorn female, thus left in the night by the very man whose oaths, and whose duties bound him to protect me, distant from my own home, and unknowing where I should direct my tottering steps for shelter. Neglected thus by the world, Heaven was my only resource. I threw myself on my knees, and prayed that he who never is invoked without effect, would extend his kind assistance to me. I arose from my suppliant posture, and casting an anxious look round on every side, I at length observed a distant light apparently streaming from a cottage window, whose hospitable ray invited my approach. With trembling knees I advanced as far as my terror, and the underwood which entangled the path would permit. I then found it was the lodge of a gentleman's house. I was kindly received, was accommodated with a bed, and the next morning I went to my mother's house. These, Sir, are the circumstances which have led me to make this complaint."

The husband was then called upon to say what sort of defence he could set up. He in very plain and unvarnished terms stated, that she was always reproaching him with his inferiority to her, in point of taste; and he was always reproach-

ing her with her mode of dressing so inconsistent with her situation in life. He did not deny what had been alledged by her, but he would state that the next morning a stage coachman gave him 2 letters from his wife, the one directed to himself, and the other to a Mrs. Sedgwick. That to himself abounded in reproaches, mingled with the terms of brute, vulgarian, wretch, and other little elegant expletives, not peculiarly calculated to sooth the temper. In the midst of the pleasant feeling this excited, he broke open the other letter. There he found himself characterized as every thing but wise man or gentleman; and the letter concluded by requesting her correspondent to inform Capt. Laroche where she was, as he must be anxious to know. He would ask whether flesh and blood could bear this?—Mr. HALLS admitted it was very vexatious, but as there seemed no probability of their joining again in the holy bonds of conjugal felicity, he would suspend the warrant, and then if the defendant should break the peace again, he might again be apprehended.

AN EXTRAORDINARY COINCIDENCE.—Mr. John Sinclair from London, who is now performing at our Theatre, took places for himself and wife in the Umpire coach for Liverpool. At the same time Mr. John Sinclair of this town took places for himself and wife by the same coach, unknown to each other. The two John Sinclairs and their wives occupied the inside of the coach from London to Liverpool. In the course of conversation it came out that the three children of the said John Sinclairs were of the same name, viz. their eldest daughters Christiana, their eldest sons John, and their youngest daughters Catherine.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have promoted Mr. George Lyall (son of the late Captain Lyall, R. N.), Master's Mate of His Majesty's ship Dartmouth, to the rank of Lieutenant, for his recent gallant conduct, having with a boat's crew, consisting of himself, 9 seamen, and 2 marines (seconded by a party on shore), boarded, and after a very severe contest, carried the piratical schooner, Socoro, armed with 2 six-pounders on pivots, and loaded nearly to the muzzles, small arms and cutlasses, and manned with 35 or 40 men, 8 of whom were killed, and 19 made prisoners; the rest made their escape on shore. The pirate was observed to enter a river on the north east end of the Island of Cuba, and three boats from the Dartmouth proceeded to attack her; but in pulling up the river, two of them grounded, notwithstanding which, Mr. Lyall undauntedly pushed on with the third, and carried the pirate, covered by the fire from the crews of the other boats, which, after the grounding of their boats had gained the shore. Mr. Lyall and one marine were wounded.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, JUNE 9.

CHARTER SCHOOLS OF IRELAND.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT, adverting to the motion which he was about to submit to the house, said, the whole question lay in a very narrow compass indeed. It regarded the propriety of taking some legal measures against a set of men who had, in the discharge of their functions, done every thing that was unjust, oppressive, and unwarrantable. Upon the management of those institutions which he was going to advert to, it had been his fate now, for 21 years past, to address this house on a variety of occasions. In every case wherein he had exposed instances of the most gross mismanagement, and of the most flagrant perversions of the public bounty, as connected with the charter-schools of Ireland, he had been combatted by gentlemen on the other sides, either with evasive promises or direct denials. In the mean while the existence of the evils complained of was perfectly notorious; and some idea of their magnitude might be formed when he stated, that since the union the public had at different times bestowed upon the support of the chartered schools of Ireland, sums of money to the incredible amount of nearly 600,000. (Hear, hear.) When the house adverted to the reports which had been, from time to time, made to them on this subject, how would hon. gentlemen on the other side be able to make out those assertions of immaculate purity and honest management which they had so loudly advanced in favour of those who immediately presided over those chartered schools? Unfortunately, it was no unusual thing for Parliament to hear similar language about such matters. And many years ago, even, when the attention of that justly celebrated man, the philanthropic Howard, whose diffusive benevolence extended to the whole of Europe, and indeed of the world, was directed to the chartered schools of Ireland and their condition, promises of amendment were held out, and the best hopes were excited. But what was the result of those promises? The schools in question, so far from being ameliorated, were deteriorated. In 1806 it appeared by one of the reports that the chartered schools of Ireland were discovered to be, as they were in the time of Mr. Howard, exceedingly ineffective for almost all the excellent purposes of their institution, and full of abuses. It was in consequence of a petition from the Archbishop, the Bishops, and many of the dignified clergy, and of the most distinguished members of the laity of Ireland, that the charter-schools of that country were originally founded, and endowed with lands for the support and the furtherance of the objects of their establishment. The first of these schools was founded in 1734; and in the three following years, 7 more. The plan of founding these institutions carried with it so powerful a recommendation to the patronage of the public, that one individual, a Dutchman was said to have subscribed as much as 46,000l three per cents, towards their support; another person about 20,000l, and several other private characters very large sums; so that the rental of these schools, in consequence, now amounted to upwards of 7,000l. per annum. In 1808 a report was given into Parliament signed by the Archbishop of Dublin, and other distinguished personages who had visited these schools previously: and until 1817, nothing further seemed to have been done on the subject. In 1817 Mr. Thackeray was appointed to examine into and report upon the condition of these establishments; and after Mr. Thackeray, Mr. Lee. These commissioners stated that at the period of their visitation the condition of the schools was far from satisfactory, and the system pursued in them most vicious. (Here the right hon. baronet quoted largely from Mr. Lee's report relative to the marked superiority, in all respects, of intelligence, vivacity, and apparent contentment, observable in the half-naked chidren of the neigbouring peasantry, over the children brought up at these schools; cruel enormites practised by the masters of such schools, in many cases in the punishment of the children—such as seizing them by the throat, half strangling them by that means, and at the same time administering severe flogging with a cane; their employment on Sundays in preparing specimensof penmanshipto belaid before the visiting committee of 15, because on week days some of the masters compelled them to work in the (to them) more profitable occupation of weaving, although these were masters of schools established and supported by members of the Protestant clergy and communion. The right hon. gentleman next cited from the reports, several passages relative to the chartered school at Stradbally. There the boys were asked by one of the visitors whether they were well used; and though they were very oppressively and cruelly treated, such was their terror of the master that they answered in the affirmative. It appearing afterwards that there was good reason to believe a very different story, they were severally examined; but the catechist, who discovered what the true state of the case was, reported not to the committee, but to the master himself. (Hear.) Here, again, a variety of details relating to the severity of some of the punishments inflicted at this school, and the trivial grounds of their infliction, were entered into by the right hon. bart. who mentioned, among others, the case of a boy who was in one day nine times flogged with a leathern thong, and thus received about 100 lashes. As to the system of education, some of the boys were found to be ignorant whether the word "Europe implied a man, a place, or a thing." (A laugh.) The master was a farmer renting three farms containing 150 acres in all, and therefore attended very little to the discharge of his duty in the school. He made the boys work for him in his garden; and one day when they had been working very hard, and were very hungry, a party of them stole and ate one of his raw cabbages, for which he thought proper to punish them very severely. The house would be passed to oberve, that there was left by the late Bishop Pocock, a bequest for the establishment of a weaving school: and the building a place, to be attached to it, for the purpose of affording the scholars religious instruction. Now by the last reports it appeared that out of 36 scholars in this establishment, there were only 13 who could read; only six copy-books among the whole number of boys; that the master could not teach, and that there was no usher. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) Several of these scholars, however, were grown up young men. This was at Newport, in the vicinity of which, such was the anxiety for instruction among the peasantry, that at a cabin only two miles distant 26 of their children met constantly to be taught. At another place, a young man had taken a stable for the purpose of teaching the poor, and so crowded was the floors of this place, that the children were absolutely obliged to betake themselves to the manger. (A laugh.) At the charter school of Clonmel, there were only two scholars and no books; and for a master, one was a mere cripple, but who had salary of 50l. per annum, and 24 acres of land, at a rental of 25s. per acre—the very next adjoining land, letting commonly at the time of the report at eight guineas, and now at six guineas per acre. (Hear). Not only were the objects of these charities perverted; but the secretary in effect prevented all complaints from reaching the committee, by refusing to present memorials from complainants. There was an understanding, indeed, between the registrar and the masters of these schools, who constantly made him presents (as the

right hon. bart. was informed), and advanced monies without interest. Now the observations which he (Sir J. Newport) had addressed to the house, he did not mean to apply by any means to all the parochial schools of Ireland, but only to those charter schools which were under the superintendance of masters who had so shamefully and outrageously misconducted themselves. All his anxiety was, that those who had been guilty of those cruelties should be visited by the law ; and taught to learn that it would not suffer them with impunity to outrage humanity and justice in their conduct towards the friendless and otherwise uuprotected individuals who were confided to their care. (Hear.) He concluded by moving. " That a humble address be presented to His Majesty, expressive of the deep sense of regret and indignation with which this house has perused the details of the unwarrantable cruelties practised on the children in the several charter schools of Ireland, as contained in the reports of the commissioners of education ; and praying that His Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct his law officers in that part of the united kingdom to institute criminal prosecutions against the abettors of those dreadful outrages, as far as they may be amenable to the laws for the same." (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GOULBURN said, there was not a sentiment of regret or detestation, with respect to the acts described, which was to be found either in the report, or in the speech of the right hon. baronet, in which he did not entirely participate. (Hear.) He was, therefore freed from the necessity of travelling through the various matters of detail which formed a great parts of the speech of the right hon. baronet, but he was not freed from other difficulties which were connected with the mode in which this subject had been brought before the house. Those difficulties had nothing to do with his own private feelings on the subject, but applied exclusively to the course which it was most expedient to take on this occasion. The question was, whether it would not be better to leave the adoption of that plan which would be most effectual to correct the evils complained of to those whose official duty it was to inquire into them ; and if they neglected that sacred duty, then to call for the authority of that house to apply a proper remedy? One difficulty of the case was, that the report had only been before the house for five or six days. Therefore no opportunity had been afforded to examine the documents on which it was founded, nor to enter into communication with the Government of Ireland as to the mode which that Government might deem it most advisable to adopt. In every page of that report reference was made to the appendix, and the commissioners distinctly stated that the real state of the schools could not be understood, except by a careful perusal of the documents contained in that appendix. He recommended, therefore, as an individual member of Parliament, that they ought to wait until those documents were forthcoming. If, however, there appeared to be a general feeling in the house that this resolution should be agreed to, before the Government took any step for the purpose of bringing to punishment, as far as they were amenable to law, the individuals accused, he, for one, would not raise his voice against it. (Hear.) Still he thought it better to leave the subject with Government : and having said thus much, h e did not deem it necessary to trouble the house with his opinion as to the remedy of the evil. The defects of the system on which the charter-schools of Ireland were conducted were so clearly pointed out by this report, that he had no doubt that the noble lord who was at the head of the Government of Ireland, and the members of this commsssion, would as early as possible attend to and correct them, care being taken to preserve the interests of those unhappy individuals who were placed in those shools, in the alternative of their being either new-modelled or wholly given up.

Mr. S. RICE said, the right hon. gentleman had declared, that if a general feeling prevailed in favour of this motion, he would not oppose it. Now he thought it was impossible but that a general feeling must exist in favour of it.

Mr. GOULBURN.—What I said was, that if a general feeling was manifested in favour of the motion, I would not oppose it ; but, as an individual member of Parliament, I recommended a less hurried proceeding.

Mr. S. RICE continued. He hoped that his right hon. friend would not withdraw his motion. Already had many valuable reports on this subject been laid upon their table, of which no notice had been taken. He alluded more particularly to the 14th report, which, as well as the others, was suffered to remain a mere dead letter. If the motion of his right hon. friend went to criminate a particular individual,—the schoolmaster of Sligo, or of any other place—that would form some reason for saying, " Let us wait for the evidence." But all the house were called on to confirm by their vote was, that a *prima facie* case had been made out, on competent authority, which demanded the adoption of such measures as the law advisers of the Crown might deem necessary, under all the circumstances that had been brought to view. (Hear.) The document before the house was sufficient for that purpose---not for the purpose of deciding on the couduct of any man or set of men but for the purpose of calling for the adoption of legal proceedings. (Hear.) He was not willing to leave this question to the Executive Government. The commission itself was a measure forced from the Fxecutive Government by the voice of that house. If ever there were a document which loudly called for the interference of Parliament, it was that which was now laid before them. This charter school system was a specimen of the exclusive Protestant system of Ireland ; and therefore, on that point, it was more proper that it should be considered by the house and the public, than it even was with reference to the individuals who were accused on this occasion. (Hear. The charter-school system had constantly been recommended, both befo[illegible] since the union, as essential[illegible] testant, as absolutely necessary for the [illegible] of the protestant church in Ireland [illegible] year 1763, an address of the Lord [illegible] set forth " that the charter-schools and [illegible] nurseries tended greatly to promote i[illegible] the Protestant religion in Ireland ;' [illegible] the union, those schools had been d[illegible] the same principle ; and when gentl[illegible] and said a word against them, th[illegible] cused with being hostile to the church of Ireland. The truth was, that those schools were nothing more than traps for Roman Catholics. It was by their operation that an attempt was made to separate the father and child, and they had led to the grossest abuses. When the right hon. gentleman called on them to take no steps on this occasion, was he aware t[illegible] a report had been made in 1787, with resp[illegible] to those schools, by Mr. Howard, and that [illegible] then adduced were as strong as th[illegible] ght forward? In consequence o[illegible] vote for charter-schools h[illegible] but steps had not been ta[illegible] had misconducted them[illegible] was done, justice wo[illegible] hear,) Did the ri[illegible] in 1817, Mr. Th[illegible] this subject, and th[illegible] se of Nelson and others) were more atrocious than those now brought forward ? The house, however, did not interfere—the general incorporation did not interfere—and the system went on as usual. The old adage was verified, that " What was every body's business," was nobody's business, and the public money was voted away to) an extent that could not be justified. Subsequent to the union 638.000l. had been thrown away on those schools, out of which 9,000 apprentices had been sent. (Hear.) This immense waste was sanctioned, for the purpose of keeping up an exclusive system of monopoly and bigotry. (Hear.) So far from doing good, those schools had aggravated the evils of Ireland. (Hear.) The hon. gent. concluded by hoping, that a clause would be introduced in the appropriation act, taking from those to whom the funds connected with the charter-schools were at present intrusted, all control over them. At the proper time he would move, that any sum which might be granted, should be placed in the hands of the Government of the country, and not in those of the Governors of the charter-schools.

Mr. GOULBURN, in explanation, said that the votes for the charter-schools had decreased, since he came into office, from 29,000l. to 19,000l. a-year.

Mr. PEEL denied that the commission had been forced upon the Government by the voice of that house. He had himself moved for it, and every individual composing it had been selected on account of his fitness for the office. One of these gentlemen, Mr. Glascock, he never saw, but he had signalized himself by the strict performance of his duties on a commission in Scotland ; and therefore he was appointed. It was thought desirable that there should be a Roman Catholic on the commission, and therefore Mr. Blake a gentleman of abilities, was appointed. Mr. Grant, another member, he had never seen in his life ; and his hon. friend (Mr. F. Lewis) had, by his exertions in the course of an investigation, relative to abuses in the revenue of Ireland, proved that he was calculated for this second situation. These were the commissioners---and he mentioned them thus particularly to show that the great desire of Government was to have a full and fair examination into the matters complained of. Two inquiries naturally presented themselves on this occasion : one was, the policy of continuing the present system of charter-schools, or of putting an end to it ; the other related to the course to be pursued in [illegible] those persons who were concerned in the abuses noticed in the reports. Now he had no hesitation in saying, from the facts stated in the report, and from the recorded opinions of the commissioners, that this system did not admit of correction, [illegible] and that the legislature ought, as soon as possible, to extinguish it altogether. [illegible] observe, that not [illegible] the report was received, when an instruction was sent to those schools, not to admit a single additional member, but, on the other hand, to reduce the establishments as much as possible. (Hear.) The direction thus given were, he conceived, a practical condemnation of the system. (Hear.) Such a gradual and progressive reduction would be made in the annual votes for the children, as would in time, and at no remote period, put an end entirely to this gratuit[illegible] system of education in charter-schools. [illegible] inisters were not wrong in pursuing [illegible] p to this point might be inferred [illegible] that the commission appointed [illegible] gentleman himself, in 181[illegible] which those schools were [illegible] If prosecutions must [illegible] as the right hon. bar[illegible]

hazard a comment with respect to those whose conduct must be investigated in another place. But if he abstained from doing so, it was not because he did not participate in the strong feelings which were manifested against those who were said to have behaved so unworthily. (Hear.) If it were judicially proved that such cruelties were practised as had been described, the dismissal of the guilty individual would not be sufficient punishment. They ought to be punished, not vindictively, but in such a manner as would deter others from committing similar offences in future. (Hear.) He had not the least idea of screening or palliating those who had been guilty of such conduct, and he would at once vote for the motion of the hon. bart. if he thought that his opposition would be viewed as indicating a desire to save those persons from punishment. (Hear.) What he, however, would contend for was, that they should have the benefit of a fair trial. (Hear.) That house ought not, he conceived, to adopt a motion which was opposed to the great principles of justice. (Hear.) If they were to be sent to trial, let them, not merely for their own sakes, but for the sake of justice, be sent to a perfectly fair trial. (Hear.) To be tried at the instance of the House of Commons was generally considered in itself a disadvantage; but it became infinitely worse, if expressions of condemnation were mixed up with the address to the Crown. The right hon. gentleman then read the resolution, and pointed out those phrases of condemnation which he conceived ought to be expunged from it. He hoped the hon. baronet would leave out those words which assumed the guilt of the parties. If he did not, he should be obliged to oppose it on a principle of justice. (Hear.)

Sir F. Burdett.—I merely rise to say, that I am perfectly satisfied with the manner in which the right hon. secretary has treated this question.

Mr. F. Lewis thought the house ought not hastily to decide upon the merits or demerits of these individuals. The allegations contained in the report on which they were expected to give a settled opinion at that moment, was founded on 30 documents, not one of which had been laid before the house.

Mr. J. P. Grant said, that in order to do justice, it was not sufficient that the parties should have been noticed as they had been by the Board of Commissioners, but it was necessary that they should be visited with more severe punishment, if the facts set forth in the report were true. He considered it necessary that the house should back the Government in the prosecution of the offences which had been brought to light. It appeared to him surprising that the horrors thus brought to light had remained so long unnoticed. In 1787, a report was made from a committee, setting forth certain malpractices which prevailed in the chartered schools. Under these circumstances, he thought it incumbent on the house to express their opinions on the subject, not only as it regarded the schoolmasters, but also as it regarded those persons whose business it was to superintend the schools.

Mr. C. Grant said, that he had always a strong opinion that the system of the charter schools must ultimately work out its own condemnation. He did not certainly suppose that such enormities as were detailed in the report [illegible] existence, because the system was [illegible] der the superintendance of the clergy [illegible] eminent men in Ireland. But [illegible] herent in the system, such as [illegible] om parent and child, and [illegible] ious circumstances. At [illegible] as but one opinion [illegible] erits of the system. [illegible] considered the [illegible] lishment, was now acknowledged to be the greatest stigma which attached to it. (Hear). He was not sorry for that, because he was of opinion, that the more the Protestant religion was relieved from such incumbrances, the better for it. (Hear).

Mr. J. Smith thought that the schoolmasters, bad as they were, were not the most guilty persons, but that those who had been overlooked, namely, the inspectors of the schools, deserved that character.

Mr. F. Lewis said, that the reason why the inspectors of the schools remained in ignorance of the proceedings brought to light by the committee was, that they were deceived by the false statements of the masters of the schools.

Mr. Grattan supported the motion.

Mr. V. Fitzgerald expressed his entire concurrence in all that had fallen from the right hon. Secretary for the Home Department; but added, that should the right hon. bart. press his motion to a division, he should be ashamed not to give it his support.

Sir J. Newport then altered his resolution in the manner suggested by the Secretary for the Home Deparment.

The resolution thus altered was then put, and agreed to without a division.

The Duke of Cumberland's Annuity Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to request that his right hon. friend the President of the Board of Trade would consent to postpone his motion for leave to bring in a bill on the subject of the corn trade, of which notice stood on the paper, until after the report on the Duke of Cumberland's annuity bill had been brought up.

Mr. Huskisson said that he would willingly accede to the proposition of his right hon. colleague.

Mr. Brougham saw no reason for the postponement of the right hon. gentleman's motion. The Cumberland business was, in his opinion, infinitely less important than that which it was proposed it should supersede. Was there any think so pressing in the matter? Was the whole country besieging their doors on the subject? Were they so impatient of an hour's delay? Could not the right hon. gentleman allow one more night to pass, and without bringing up the report? ("No.")

Mr. Canning rose to protest against the course pursued by the hon. and learned member, of raising an argument on a question merely about the arrangement of business. (Cries of "hear.") There was no disposition on the part of Government to press the business forward with unwarrantable haste—in fact, it had been postponed night after night, to suite the convenience of gentlemen of the other side of the house. He believed, indeed that it would be a matter of convenience to some gentlemen opposite, that the measure should be brought forward to night. (Hear.)

Mr. Brougham said that he had not accused ministers of an intention to press the measure on. He objected only to bringing on of such a job at the hour of 11. He thought the hour too late for the discussion of the measure. ("No.")

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that he would move the order of the day, & the hon. & learned member might adopt what course he thought fit. (Cries of "Go on.") The right hon. gentleman then moved the order of the day for the bringing up of the report on the bill.

The question having been put.

Mr. Brougham again objected to the bringing forward of the measure at so late an hour. (Murmurs). He knew well that the majority of the house wished to have the question disposed of as soon as possible—they thought the less that was said about it the better. The gentlemen opposite wanted an opportunity of overwhelming him and his friends with numbers, as he and his friends overwhelmed them with argument. (A laugh.) That was the way in which the balance of exchange stood between them. ("Go on.")

The question was then again put, and carried in the affirmative.

On the question that the report be brought up—

Mr. Warre took this opportunity, having been prevented by illness from attending in his place before, of expressing his decided disapprobation of the proposed grant, and moved, as an amendment to the motion before the house, that the report be received this day six months.

Mr. Brougham said he had heard a report, that in certain alterations to be made to the palace of Buckingham-house, it was intended to divert, or encroach upon, the rights and enjoyments of which the public had hitherto been in possession in the Green Park. He had heard also, and from such a source as induced him to believe it, that it was intended to make a road through the Green Park, instead of that at present leading up Constitution-hill, and that the intervening space was to be added to the gardens of Buckingham-house. He took this opportunity of asking the right hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether these proposed alterations were really to be carried into effect?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was glad to have an opportunity of replying to the hon. gellemen's question in so full a house as the present. He could assure the hon. gent. that there was not, nor had ever been, the remotest intention of encroaching upon the Green-park. He added, that it had been his wish and intention to introduce into the orders of the day some regulations respecting the King's Household at Buckingham-house.

The house then divided, when the numbers were—

For the amendment, 60 | Against it, 106.—Majority against it, 46.

On our re-admission into the house we found Mr. Brougham on his legs. He was proposing, as we understood, that the discussion on the next stage of this bill should commence at an early hour tomorrow, five o'clock for example, in which case the division might be over before six. In alluding to the defeat which his opposition to this motion had sustained to night, he said that he should not on that account the less—but rather the more—continue his own efforts and excite those of his friends in the same cause. He recommended all gentlemen who were present, and who thought with him, to renew their opposition in every stage of the bill; and he besought them to use their several influences with all who now happened to be absent. He did not consider the present defeat as any reason for being dispirited; for he reminded them, that on the former occasion, when this obnoxious measure (now a thousand times more objectionable, because then it was openly proposed, and now it was insidiously attempted to be carried by a side-wind) was brought forward, it had been unsucessfully opposed time after time, and had yet been thrown out in its very last stage. He trusted, therefore, that hon. gentlemen who thought with him on this subject would not be discouraged by what had hitherto taken place, (and which he did not hesitate to say was neither creditable to the house nor satisfactory to the people), but that they would to-morrow present such an oppositon as would enable them to carry the day. (Hear, hear.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he was quite willing that the debate should commence as early as the hon. and learned gentleman proposed. He should be in his place at five o'clock, and would abstain from throwing any impediment in the way of the discussion.

The report was then received, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

REVIEWS, EXTRACTS FROM POPULAR WORKS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC NOTICES, &c. &c.

On Changing the Residence of Fishes.

Mr. Nicholas Mill having caught with a fly some of the fry of the salmon, as they were retreating to the sea, preserved them alive, in order to transport them into a fish pond, which was about thirty yards square, with a clay bottom, covered with mud. The depth of the water was from three to four feet, and it was supplied with a running stream. When the salmon fry were first caught they measured four inches from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail. About twelve months afterwards, the pond was overflowed, when some of the fish, together with some trout, were left dry. They now measured in length eight inches, and assumed the shape and appearance of a lean salmon. Mr. Mill thence concludes, that the salmon might attain its usual size in large ponds, and he suggests that the ova, or spawn, might be removed from rivers, and be bred in the pond in as nearly as possible the same situation.—*Ann. of Phil.* vol. ix. p. 380.

Miss Caroline Herschel's Catalogue of Stars.—We understand that this lady, already highly distinguished in the history of astronomy, has occupied herself since her residence in Hanover, in revising and reducing into a general catalogue, in zones, all the twenty feet sweeps of her illustrious brother. the late Sir William Herschel. This is a work of immense labour, and will be an extraordinary monument of the unextinguished ardour of a lady of seventy-five in the cause of abstract science.

METEOROLOGY.

Daniell's Improvement on the Barometer.—Mr. Daniell has found that air insinuates itself into the vacuum of the best made barometers, in time, by creeping up between the mercury and the glass, and that it will insinuate itself between any fluid and any solid, when it has not attraction enough for the former to cause it to wet it. If any gas be confined in a glass jar for a length of time over mercury, it will make its escape, and its place be occupied by atmospheric air; whereas the same gas, if confined by water, will be preserved unmixed. Hence the best made barometers are often studded with air bubbles. The cure with Mr. Daniell has provided for these evils is to weld a narrow ring of platinum to the open end of the tube, which is immersed in the cistern. Boiling mercury amalgamates itself with platinum, and adheres to it when cold, *wetting it, but not dissolving* it, so that, by this means the passage of the air is cut off as effectually as if the whole tube were wetted by it—Shumacher's *Astron. Nachrichten*, No. 73, p. 15.

Discoveries in Nova Zembla.—The Russian officer, Captain Lilk, has returned from his third Expedition to Nova Zembla. He has discovered the Bay of Matorsky in 69° 44' of N. lat. by 8° 33' of W. long. He advanced as far as 76° 48' of N. lat., but was stopped by the ice, and a storm, which damaged his vessel, prevented him from examining the island completely.—*Journal de Vgoaesys*, tom. xxv. p. 257.

NOUVEL ALMANACH DES GOURMANDS.—No. 11.

From the Literary Journal No. LII.

" Tout s'arrange en dinant dans le siècle où nous sommes,
Etc'est par les diners qu'on gouverne les hommes."

Les Comediens.

In our first notice of this most scientific and stimulating book, we merely whetted the appetites of our readers by certain extracts which, like oysters before dinner, were served up as provocatives before the appearance of the regular banquet. Our author is classical in his cookery, a staunch advocate for the unities, a stickler for culinary order in all his proceedings; and we are, therefore, immediately ushered into what he terms his Alimentary Calender; under which head he is thus pleased to recommend an apotheosis of that animal which Moses most religiously denounced—so various are the palates and judgments of mankind upon the same squeaking and four-footed subject.

" The Pig is the true hero of February. In the time of the Carnival he disguises himself in a hundred different manners; but under all these amiable travesties his merit invariably betrays him In vain does he wear by turns the sable cloak of the black-pudding, the white robe of the chitterling, the close coat of the polony, the speckled frock of the sausage; he neither escapes the tooth nor the memory of the epicure; and, if ever the calendar be reformed, we vote that this month be baptized with the name of the amiable companion of Saint Anthony."

The month of March, in which the good folks of Paris ought to be restricted to " lenten entertainment" and icthivorous meals, draws from our author the following pious and apposite remarks:—

" Let us never cease repeating with Doctor Pangloss, that every thing is for the best in this best of all possible worlds. When March expiates, by its days of abstinence, the libertinism of its elder brother, let us remark, like that worthy Capuchin who blessed Providence for the care which it generally takes to send a navigable river through the middle of every great town,—let us remark that March is, of all the months in the year, the most abundant in fish."

In April we are informed that

" Ham and lamb achieve a simultaneous triumph. The latter, a some-what tasteless visitant, has usurped rather than won a most distinguished place among our roast meats: the true epicure only eats it out of friendship; the whiteness of its complexion, its sweetness, and its timid tenderness, scarcely sufficing to obtain pardon for its insipidity. But Ham boldly presents himself with an assurance of victory. At Easter he is in all his glory; and his merit is so thoroughly appreciated, that he takes the post of honour at breakfast as well as at dinner. His flesh is nutritious, delicate, substantial, and of easy digestion, especially if, to prevent his being home-sick, we give him, for a companion at table, a wine from his own country. Roussillon is the Pylades of the Bayonne ham, as much as Rhenish wine is the indispensable accompaniment of the ham from Mayence. It is more especially of the days in this month that we may say, the last are the best; for then do we renew acquaintance with the dearest and most succulent of our friends: we already see, in perspective, green peas and gooseberries; and Heaven, to afford the epicure a glimpse of consolation, already pushes up the young asparagus from the earth. The lover of good cheer, who has suffered a long privation, anticipates with ardour the charms of this earliest vegetable, whose personal merit, as well as graceful and elegant form, are well calculated to reward his patience."

May is ushered into notice by the following animated exordium:—

" It comes! it comes! rich as well as poor listen to the glad tidings! Amiable, brilliant, accessible it is esteemed, beloved by all the world; and the simple housekeeper, as well as the professed cook, boasts it good qualities. Peas are never so sweet, so tender as in the month of May. Interesting vegetable! it occupies our attention, and merits all our esteem, by its complaisance in lending itself to all our caprices. For our pleasure this pearl of esculents marries itself to flesh and fowl, undergoes every kind of preparation, and plays every part with equal success. But it is with the young pigeon that the pea contracts the most amiable union; and the former is so aware of this fact, that it exactly awaits the appearance of the pea to attain its excellence,—an innocent coquetry which we easily pardon in the heir presumptive to the bird of Venus."

" For the romantic and the amorous, the month of June is, in France, the finest of the year; but alas! it is negative for the epicure. Nature, it is true, displays her odoriferous treasures; but the poultry-yard, but the plains, but the preserves!!! The founder of a feast must almost restrict his guest to vegetable diet, the only product that is then savory and abundant. A single friend appears in this moment of affliction to dry up the tears of the epicure;—it is the turkey-pout. Amiable adolescent! He advances with candour to make an offer of his innocent head; he is young and stately; and at that happy age, when his flesh, without possessing the flatness of the fowl, has not yet acquired that mature savour which will hereafter fill us with delight. Epicurism must, indeed, be half famished before it can resolve thus to depopulate a poultry-yard, the depository of so many sweet hopes. But who calculates with the appetite? A new Ugolino, the epicure places this dear child upon the spit, and greases his chin with its remains.

" Summer is a punishment to the *bon vivant*. July supplies us vegetables and fruits, which are good things, but only as farces and melodrames after a substantial tragedy in which blood has been shed. As to the following month I am astonished that Augustus, who has the reputation of having been a glution and a man of good sense should have consented to stand godfather to such a villainous æra. What is there in common between the season of young rabbits, leverets, young partridges, and sucking pigs, and the protector of Virgil and Horace? In August every honourable kitchen-range is dismantled; a general *sauve qui peut* is heard, and every one flies to the country. Then commences a true massacre of the innocents. A whole generation, the hopes of our fields, of our woods, and ultimately of our tables, are sacrificed at once. Barbarians! stop

your hands. That young rabbits so insipid at present, in a month will be a rabbit; that leveret which you eat without pleasure, will shortly consolidate for your palate his generous flesh. They hear me not, or reply like Louis XV. 'It will last my time.' But your descendants, can they exist without game? To what enormities do we not push our barbarity! Even that graceful and timid animal, the sucking pig, is not spared. Inhuman! what reply will you make to its interesting mother when she accuses you by her cries? Blind as you are, does not even your interest appeal to you in favour of innocence? That sucking pig, which is served at your table sparkling in its golden crackling, would have yielded you two hams, a face, ears, feet, a salted hand, black pudding, polonies, sausages. a tongue. Have you never pondered the fables of La Fontaine? Read once more, the Goose with the Golden Eggs."

"In October we may throw open both doors of the dining-room. Crammed fowls become as fat as monks: the Abelard of the poultry-yard presents his plump crupper to the fire; the hare and the turkey have attained virility. The cook sharpens his knives, and feels all his ardour revive. Butcher's meat also begins to be humanized. Beef acquires a respectable rotundity; mutton and veal no longer shrink from a conscientious examination. The fish-market slowly recovers from its horrors of the heat, and the timed whiting makes its *debût* upon our tables. Normandy gathers in its vintage by threshing the trees, and the apple, that unlimited Proteus, begins to embellish our desserts."

In his dedication to the intestines, that the author designates as his "illustrious brethren," he congratulates them on their happy indifference to the revolutions of empires, since although a thousand constitutions may perish, *they* will always belong to the party which dines. Smitten, as he proceeds, with a patriotic and gastronomic enthusiasm, he eloquently exclaims:

"May the more solid glory of the table succeed to the vaingloriousness of arms! May all parties become reconciled, glass in hand, and deposit their animosities upon the sideboard, the altar of Comus! May your example, in short, give birth to a new kind of emulation in the assembly of which you form the most honourable portion, converting it, if we may thus speak, into a vast stomach, and changing the chamber of deliberation into an immense dining-room, wherein the present eloquent and useless discussions may be succeeded by jovial conversation, bacchanalian songs, the tinkling of glasses, and that sweet and gastronomic fraternity, which knowns no other rivalry than that of the stomach, no other distinctions than those of the appetite, and which may finally propagate throughout Europe this salutary maxim---that there is nothing true in the world but the kitchen, nothing really useful but mastication."

The next chapter, which is perhaps the most profound and argumentative in the whole work, has for its subject "The accordance between epicurism and the representative system;" and is discussed with an acumen which renders it doubtful whether the author be more distinguished for the clearness of his head or the delicaty of his palate. It has been generally thought, he observes, that we pronounce the highest praise of the representative system when we say that it is founded upon opinion; but we should much better appreciate the nature of things by maintaining that, if this be the best possible mode of government, it is because it is founded upon the eternal basis of epicurism; and he most earnestly intreats that he may be acquitted of all attempts at pleasantry in advocating this doctrine. It will be difficult to find any law, any public act, any important measure which has not had a dinner for its basis.

"The road along which a law travels from its origin and successive formation up to the time of its promulgation, is (so to speak) watered with Champagne, bordered with Strasburg pies, and turkeys stuffed with truffles; and in fairly considering the influence which these delicious viands have exercised over every stage of the bill, we arrive at the inevitable conclusion that they are, in fact, the first, the most eloquent, and almost the sole legislators. Every thing is, has been, or is to be epicurean in a constitutional state."

This dictum our author follows up by a variety of ingenious illustrations, and in our opinion completely establishes his point. Nor are we less disposed to admit his position, that in this age of clubs and good cheer, no aspirant to literary celebrity can hope to succeed, unless he have propitiated his bookseller, and ingratiated himself with the public, by being enrolled a member of some dining association.

"Read the history of representative government," says M. Perigord, in conclusion, "and tell me whether there was ever an insurrection without a dinner, or a dry conspiracy: not to feast one's accomplices has been always deemed the height of imprudence; fidelity wavers when the gullet is dry. If, finally, I may compare the state to a great car, I should say that the kitchen artist is its driver, and epicurism the shafts."

From a minute and most interesting account of the author's personal habits we shall only extract his notions upon the subject of dinner when he is quite alone, which will be found rational and moderate.

"To eat things hot is a principle of gastronomy as well as of health. I am always served dish by dish. In general I consider myself to have dined badly when I have not had a substantial dish of meat, one of fish, one of game, one of poultry, and, above all, a ragout with truffles. These different sorts of viands are as necessary to a dinner as the three unities to a tragedy. They form the minimum of a dinner for one person. 'Rien ne doit deranger l'honnête homme qui dine.' My door is so inflexibly shut at this period that the king himself would not be admitted. This meal seldom lasts more than three or four hours when I am alone, six hours when I receive company."

It might have been expected that so vigorous and resolute a feeder at this hour, would be rather ethereal and cameleonish at breakfast; but, on the contrary, we find him a zealous advocate for a substantial *dejeuner à la fourchette*. With a somewhat indecorous energy he exclaims:

"As it is in the very nature of mankind to abuse the best things, they have even dared to attack the noble and philanthropic institution of the *dejeuner à la fourchette*. Horrible blashpemies have been uttered upon this subject by melancholy stomachs, cacochymical doctors, and literati without conscience, who pretend that solid nourishment paralyses the imagination, clogs the senses, offuscates the intellect. A man who has substantially breakfasted is worth two drinkers of tea and coffee. He has more shrewdness, activity, energy; his perceptions have greater clearness and audacity; and many a speculator, whom a single operation at the Stock Exchange has enriched, has only owed his fortune to his boldness, and his boldness to his breakfast."

In these days of nocturnal dinners we certainly opine that a certain solidity of breakfast is "haud omninò spernendus;" and at a time when every body is a jobber, or candidate for sudden wealth from stocks or mines, pearl fisheries or South Sea bubbles, our author could scarcely have advanced a more winning argument in favour of the *dejeuner à la fourchette* than that with which we concluded our last extract. He would be delighted to learn the progress we are making in England when a single entertainment of this sort, given last autumn by a wealthy dame at Kentish Town, is said to have cost little less than five thousand pounds.

The next chapter of the work is a learned Treatise upon Dinner; but as the gastronomic M. de Perigord himself characterises this meal as by far the most important of the daily drama of Epicurism, we cannot dsscuss it at the close of an article, and therefore respectfully invite our readers to dine with us on the first of next month.

Sketches of the Irish Bar.

Confessions of a Junior Barrister.

(*Concluded from our Last.*)

The next day Shanahan called me aside again. In the interval, I had composed a striking exordium and peroration, with several powerful passages of general application, to be interspersed according as the facts should turn out, through the body of the statement. "Ned," said the attorney to me as soon as we had reached a part of the Hall where there was no risk of being overheard, "I now want to consult you upon"—here he rather hesitated—"in fact, upon a little case of my own." After a short pause he preceeded, "You know a young lady from your county, Miss Dickson?"—"Harriet Dickson?" "The very one."—"Intimately well; she's now in town with her cousins in Harcourt-street; I see her almost every day." She has a very pretty property too, they say, under her father's will, a lease for lives renewable for ever."—"So I have always understood." "In fact Ned," he continued, looking somewhat foolish, and in a tone half slang, half sentiment, "I am rather inclined to think—as at present advised—that she has partly gained my affections. Come, come, my boy, no laughing; upon my faith and soul I'm serious—and what's more, I have reason to think that she'll have no objection to my telling her so; but with those devils of cousins at her elbow, there's no getting her into a corner with one's-self for an instant; so what I want you to do for me, Ned, is this—just to throw your eye over a wide-line copy of a little notice to that effect I have been thinking of serving her with." Here he extracted from a mass of law-documents a paper endorsed "Draft letter to Miss D—," and folded up and tied with red tape like the rest. The matter corresponded with the exterior. I contrived, but not without an effort, to preserve my countenance as I perused this singular production, in which sighs and vows were embodied in the language of an affidavit to hold to bail. Amidst the manifold vagaries of Cupid, it was the first time I had seen him exchanging his ordinary dart for an Attorney's office-pen. When I came to the end, he asked if I thought it might be improved. I candidly answered that it would, in my opinion, admit of change and correction. "Then," said he, I shall be eternally obliged if you 'll just do the needful with it. You perceive that I have not been too explicit, for, between ourselves, I have one or two points to ascertain about the state of the property before I think it prudent to commit myself on paper. It would never do, you know, to be brought into court for a breach of promise of marriage; so you 'll keep this in view, and before you begin, just cast a glance over the Statute of Frauds." Before I could answer, he was called away to attend a motion.

The office thus flung upon me was not of the most dignified kind, but the seduction-case was too valuable to be risked; so pitting my ambition against my pride, I found the latter soon give way, and on the following

day I presented the lover with a declaratory effusion at once so glowing and so cautious, so impassioned as to matters of sentiment, but withal so guarded in point of law, that he did not hesitate to pronounce it a masterpiece of literary composition and forensic skill. He overwhelmed me with thanks, and went home to copy and despatch it. I now come to the most whimsical part of the transaction. With Miss Dickson, as I had stated to her admirer, I was extremely intimate. We had known each other from childhood, and conversed with the familiarity rather of cousins than mere acquaintances. When she was in town, I saw her almost daily, talked to her of myself and my prospects, lectnred her on her love of dress, and in return was always at her command for any small service of gallantry or friendship that she might require. The next time I called, I could perceive that I was unusually wellcome. Her cousins were with her, but they quickly retired and left us together. As soon as we were alone, Harriet announced to me "that she had a favour —a very great one indeed—to ask of me." She proceeded, and with infinite command of countenance. "There was a friend of hers —one for whom she was deeply interested—in fact it was—but no—she must not betray a secret—and his friend had the day before received a letter containing something like, but still not exactly a proposition of—in short—of a most interesting nature; and her friend was terribly perplexed how to reply to it, for she was very young and inexperienced, and all that; and she had tried two or three times and had failed—and then she had consulted her (Harriet), and she (Harriet) had also been puzzled—for the letter in question was in fact, as far as it was intelligible, so uncommonly well written both in style and sentiment, that her friend was of course particularly anxious to send a suitable reply—and this was Harriet's own feeling—and she had therefore, taken a copy of it, (omitting names,) for the purpose of shewing it to me, and getting me—I was so qualified, and so clever at my pen, and all that sort of thing—just to undertake—if I only *would*, to throw upon paper just the kind of sketch of the kind of answer that ought to be returned." The preface over, she opened her reticule, and handed me a copy of my own composition. I would have declined the task, but every excuse I suggested was overruled. The principal objection—my previous retainer on the other side, I could not in hononr reveal; and I was accordingly installed in the rather ludicrous office of conducting counsel to both parties in the suit. I shall not weary the reader with a technical detail of the pleadings, all of which I drew. They proceeded, if I remember right, as far as a *surrebutter*—rather an unusual thing in modern practice. Each of the parties throughout the correspondence was charmed with the elegance and correctness of the other's style. Shanahan frequently observed to me, "what a singular thing it was that Miss Dickson was so much cleverer at her pen than her tongue;" and once upon handing me a letter, of which the eloquence was, perhaps, a little too masculine, he protested "that he was almost afraid to go farther in the business, for he suspected that a girl who could express herself so powerfully on paper, would one day or other prove too much for him when she became his wife."

But to conclude, Shanahan obtained the lady, and the lease for lives renewable for ever. The seduction-case (as I afterwards discovered), had been compromised the day before he offered me the statement; and from that day to this, though his business increased with his marriage, he never sent me a siugle brief.

Finding that nothing was to be got by making public speeches, or writing love-letters for attorneys, and having now idled away some valuable years, I began to think of attending sedulously to my professiou; and with a view to the regulation of my exertions, lost opportunity of inquiring into the nature of the particular qualifications by which the men whom I saw eminent or rising around me, had originally outstripped their competitors? In the course of these inquiries I discovered that there was a newly invented method of getting rapidly into business, of which I had never heard before. The secret was communicated to me by a friend, a king's counsel, who is no longer at the Irish bar. When I asked him for his opinion as to the course of study and conduct most advisable to be pursued, and at the same time sketched the general plan which had presented itself to me, "Has it never struck you," said he, "since you have walked this Hall, that there is a shorter and a far more certain road to professional success?" I professed my ignorance of the particular method to which he alluded. "It requires," he continued, "some peculiar qualifications: have you an ear for music?"—Surprised at the question, I answered that I had. "And a good voice?" —"A tolerable one."—"Then my advice to you is, to take a few lessons in psalm-singing; attend the Bethesda regularly; take a part in the anthem, and the louder the better; turn up as much of the white of your eyes as possible, and in less than six months you 'll find business pouring in upon you. You smile, I see, at this advice, but I have never known the plan to fail, except where the party has sung incurably out of tune. Don't you perceive that we are once more becoming an Island of Saints, and that half the business of these Courts passes through their hands. When I came to the bar a man's success depended upon his exertions during the six working-days of the week; but now, he that has the dexterity to turn the sabbath to account, is the surest to prosper—and

Why should not piety be made,
As well as equity, a trade,
And men get money by devotion
As well as making of a motion?"

These hints, though thrown out with an air of jest, made some impression on me, but after reflecting for some time upon the subject, and taking an impartial view of my powers in that way, I despaired of having hypocrisy enough for the speculation—so I gave it up. Nothing, therefore, remaining, but a more direct and laborious scheme I now planned a course of study in which I made a solemn vow to myself to persevere. Besides attending the courts and taking notes of the proceedings, I studied at home. at an average of eight hours a-day. I never looked into any but a law-book. Even a newspaper I seldom took up. Every thing that could touch my feelings or my imagination I excluded from my thoughts, as inimical to the habits of mind I now was anxious to acquire. My circle of private acquaintances was extensive, but I manfully resisted every invitation to their houses. I had assigned myself a daily task to perform, and to perform it I was determined. I persevered for two years with exemplary courage. Neither the constant, unvarying, unrewarded labours of the day, nor the cheerless solitude of the evenings, could induce me to relax my efforts. I was not, however, insensible to the disheartening change, both physical and moral, that was going on within me. All the generous emotion of my youth, my sympathies with the rights and interests of the human race, my taste for letters, even my social sensibilities, were perceptibly wasting away from want of exercise and from the hostile influence of an exclusive and chilling occupation. It fared still worse with my health: I lost my appetite and rest, and of course, my strength; a deadly pallor overcast my features, black circles formed round my eyes, my cheeks sank in; the tones of my voice became feeble and melancholy; the slightest exercise exhausted me almost to fainting; at night I was tortured by head-aches, palpitations, and frightful dreams; my waking reflections were equally harassing. I now deplored the sinister ambition that had propelled me into a scene for which, in spite of all my self-love, I began to suspect that I was utterly unfitted. I recalled the bright prospects under which I had entered life, and passed in review the various modes in which I might have turned my resources to honourable and profitable account. The contrast was fraught with anguish and mortification. As I daily returned from the Courts, scarcely able to drag my wearied limbs along, but still attempting to look as alert and cheerful as if my success was certain, I frequently came across some of my college contemporaries. Such meetings always gave me pain. Some of them were rising in the army, others in the church; others, by a well-timed exercise of their talents, were acquiring a fair portion of pecuniary competence and literary fame. They all seemed happy and thriving, contented with themselves and with all aroud them; while here was I, wearing myself down to a phantom in a dreary and profitless pursuit, the best years of my youth already gone, absolutely gone for nothing, and the prospect overshadowed by a deeper gloom with every step that I advanced. The friends whom I thus met, inquired with good-nature after my concerns; but I had no longer the heart to talk of myself. I broke abruptly from them, and hurried home to picture to my now morbid imagination the forlorn condition of the evening of life to a briefless barrister. How often, at this period, I regretted that I had not chosen the English Bar, as I had more than once been advised. There, if I had not prospered, my want of success would have been comparatively unobserved. In London I should, at the worst, have enjoyed the immunities of obscurity; but here, my failure would be exposed to the most humiliating publicity. Here I was to be doomed, day after day, and year after year, to exhibit myself in places of public resort, and advertise, in my own person, the disappointment of all my hopes.

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These gloomy reflections were occasionally relieved by others of a more soothing and philosopic cast. The catastrophe, at the prospect of which I shuddered, it was still in my own power to avert. The sufferings that I endured were, after all, the factious growth of an unwise ambition. I was still young and independent, and might, by one manly effort, sever myself for ever from the spell that bound me; I might transport myself to some distant scene, and find in tranquillity and letters an asylum from the feverish cares that now bore me down. The thought was full of comfort, and I loved to return to it. I reviewed the different countries in which such a resting-place might best be found, and was not long in making a selection. Switzerland, with her lakes and hills and moral and poetic associations, rose before me: there inhabiting a delightful cottage on the margin of one of her lakes, and emancipated from the conventional inquietudes that now oppressed me, I should find my health and my healthy sympathies revive.

In my present frame of mind the charms of such a philosophic retreat were irresistible. I determined to bid an eternal adieu to demurrers and special contracts, and had already fixed upon the time for executing my project, when an unexpected obstacle interposed. My sole means of support was the profit-rent, of which I have already spoken. The land, out of which it arose, lay in one of the insurrectionary districts; and a letter from my agent in the country announced that not a shilling of it could be collected. In the state of nervous exhaustion to which the "blue books" and the blue devils had reduced me, I had no strength to meet this unexpected blow. To the pangs of disappointed ambition were now added the horrors of sudden and hopeless poverty. I sank almost without a struggle, and becoming seriously indisposed, was confined to my bed for a week, and for more than a month to the house. When I was able to crawl, out, I moved mechanically towards the Courts. On entering the Hall, I met my friend the king's counsel who had formerly advised the Bethesda; he was struck by my altered appearance, inquired with much concern into the particulars of my recent illness, of which he had not heard before, and, urging the importance of change of air, insisted that I should accompany him to pass a short vacation then at hand at his country-house in the vicinity of Dublin. The day after my arrival there, I received a second letter from my agent, containing a remittance, and holding out more encouraging prospects for the future. After this I recovered wonderfully, both in health and spirits. My mind, so agitated of late, was now all at once in a state of the most perfect tranquillity—from which I learned, for the first time, that there is nothing like the excitement of a good practical blow (provided you recover from it) for putting to flight a host of imaginary cares. I could moralise at some length on this subject, but I must hasten to a conclusion. The day before our return to town, my friend had a party of Dublin acquaintances at his house: among the guests was the late Mr. D——, an old attorney in considerable business, and his daughter. In the evening, though it was summer-time, we had a dance. I led out Miss D——; I did so, I seriously declare, without the slightest view to the important consequences that ensued. After the dance, which (I remember it well) was to the favourite and far-famed "Leg-of-Mutton jig," I took my partner aside, in the usual way, to entertain her. I began by asking if "she was not fond of poetry?"—She demanded, "why I asked the question?"—I said "because I thought I could perceive it in the expression of her eyes."—She blushed, "protested I must be flattering her, but admitted that she was."—I then asked, "if she did not think the Corsair a charming poem?"—She answered, "Oh, yes!"—"And would not she like to be living in one of the Grecian islands?"—"Oh, indeed she would."—"looking upon the blue waters of the Archipelago and the setting sun, associated as they were with rest."—"How delightful it would be!" exclaimed she.—"And so refreshing!" said I. I thus continued till we were summoned to another set. She separated from me with reluctance, for I could see that she considered my conversation to be the sublimest thing that could be. The effect of the impression I had made soon appeared. Two days after I received a brief in rather an important case from her father's office. I acquitted myself so much to his satisfaction, that he sent me another, and finally installed me as one of his standing counsel for the junior business of his office. The opportunities thus afforded me, brought me by degrees into notice. In the course of time general business began to drop in upon me, and has latterly been increasing into such a steady stream, that I am now inclined to look upon my final success as secure.

I have only to add, that the twelve years I have passed at the Irish Bar have worked a remarkable change in some of my early tastes and opinions. I no longer, for instance, trouble my head about immortal fame; and, such is the force of habit, have brought myself to look upon a neatly folded brief, with a few crisp bank of Ireland notes on the back of it, as beyond all controversy the most picturesque object upon which the human eye can alight.

TRANSLATION FROM LA FONTAINE.

The Animals sick of the Plague.

A FABLE.

A SCOURGE inspiring deepest dread.
Framed by the angry gods, 'tis said,
When blackest crimes defiled the earth---
A dire disease-- a monstrous birth---
Remorseless---pitiless abhorr'd---
The Plague---since I must speak the word---
Of power to crowd, with boundless sway,
The Stygian banks in one short day---
Fell on the animal creation,
In its severest visitation.

Though all died not, all felt the blow;
They lost, o'ercome by pain and woe,
E'en the last faint, instinctive strife,
That seeks to fan the spark of life.
They saw unmoved the choicest food:
Nor wolves, nor foxes prowl'd the wood,
To seek their unresisting prey;
The fondest turtles turn'd away,
And coldly from each other fled---
Joy was no more, for love was dead.

His counsel call'd in regal state,
The Lion open'd the debate:
"I apprehend, my noble friends,
That Heaven this great infliction sends
To visit some unpunish'd crime;---
I pray you, without loss of time,
Let the most guilty of us all
A self-devoted victim fall.
Perhaps he thus may save the rest,
And many precedents attest,
Such immolation is not rare.
Let none his faults or vices spare;
I own in many a rich repast
On sheep and lambs I've broke my fast.
Had they once injured me? Oh no!
Nay, urged by passion's sudden glow,
I've chanced to eat—as 'twere by force,
The shepherd for a second course.
If I deserve it, sirs, in me
A willing victim you shall see;
Yet since, in justice to us all,
The greatest criminal should fall,
I think, my friends, it is but fair,
Each should, like me, his faults declare."

Then rose the Fox—With gentle tone,
He, bowing low, address'd the throne.
"Your Majesty is much too good,
Let not your scruples thus intrude.
What! eating sheep—a vulgar race—
A wretched mob---my Sovereign Lord,
Is that a crime? No---on my word,
The day you deign'd such stuff to touch,
You honour'd them, great sir, too much.
And for the shepherd, we may state
No penalty could be too great,
For he was of that noxious crew
Who govern beasts by arts undue."

He spake---and flatterers approve---
None dared a deep discussion move
On darkest crimes recounted there,
By wolf or tiger, bull or bear.
Such mighty lords could do no wrong;
Nor was there one, of all the throng,
Possess'd of power, and prone to fight,
That was not ever in the right.
Down to the mastiff, all were sainted,
And in the fairest colours painted.

Thus, in his turn, confess'd the Ass:
"Hunger---temptation---tender grass---
And I do think, some demon's power,
Assail'd me in a fatal hour,
As through a field I once was led,
Belonging to some monks, 'tis said.
I cropt a bite---broad as my tongue;
I own 'twas very---very wrong—
I had not right---'twas not my own!"

The culprit thus was clearly shewn,
The council all with horror groan;
A learned Wolf, with words at will,
Proved by the nicest legal skill
The sacrilegious Ass to be
The cause of all their misery.

Shall such a wretch retain his breath?
No! he deserves, and suffer death;---
While all combine to prove their sense
Of such a capital offence.

According as you 're mean or great,
In Themis' hall will be your fate.

EPIGRAM.

JACK keeps his bed, and swears he's very ill,
Yet eats and drinks, and sleeps from eve to dawn.
He takes from doctors neither draught nor pill.
What ails poor Jack?—his breeches are in pawn.

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